

Court move to end dock pay dispute

By Michael Bailey
Shipping Correspondent

In an unprecedented move, the state-owned British Transport Docks Board is taking legal action against the National Dock Labour Board over industrial action by dockers that has crippled the port of Southampton for nearly three months.

The BDLB has been granted leave by the High Court to apply for a ruling by the NDLB to be quashed. The ruling was that dockers could not be suspended for taking unofficial industrial action.

The BDLB had threatened to suspend workers when unofficial action started over a pay claim. Since the ruling dockers have been operating an overtime ban which has disrupted shipping and cost the port millions of pounds of revenue.

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Rocket raid on Israel

Palestinian guerrillas in south Lebanon fired a salvo of Russian-made Katyusha rockets on the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Shmona last night, injuring several people. Several buildings were damaged and Israeli forces returned the fire.

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New threat to benefit payments

Payment of unemployment benefits faces a new threat in some areas next week as a result of the Civil Service dispute. Staff who have been making benefit payments manually after the shutdown of computers are now refusing to do so on "black" giro cheque forms.

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Antique dealers in ring banned

The first convictions under the 44-year-old Auction Bidding Agreements Act have led to nine antique dealers being banned from auction rooms in Britain for six months and fined £500 each. They were convicted of operating a price ring which was filmed on video tape.

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Peron arrives in Madrid

Señora Estela María Perón, the former Argentine President's widow, arrived in Madrid from Buenos Aires for what is expected to be a brief stay after her release from detention. She was greeted by supporters chanting her nickname "Isabel" and numerous photographers who scuffled with 20 bodyguards who surrounded her at the airport.

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Iranian press well muzzled

More than 20 opposition newspapers have been closed in Iran over the past year and the Muslim fundamentalists have effectively silenced all opponents of the regime. More recently a campaign of intimidation has been launched against foreign journalists.

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India sees arms race over F16s

The Indian subcontinent is being pushed willingly into an arms race by Pakistan's proposed purchase of American F16 fighters. Mrs Indira Gandhi declares: "The F16 was a generation ahead of anything operating in the area and Pakistan was not justified in having it. Its strike capability is three times that of India's MIG 21s, she points out."

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Cold comfort for French mares

The stallions of the French national stud are underemployed according to the annual report of the Cour des Comptes, the state audit office. It says they average only 25 mares a year which amounts to half their capacity of reproduction.

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Next week in The Times How guilty Nazis escaped

The Nuremberg trials have been regarded as the fitting act of retribution for Nazi atrocities. Victory had been won and justice done. Or had it? Research has brought out a very different story.

As Tom Bower documents next week in *The Times* extracts from his new book *Blind Eye to Murder*, there was active and stubborn resistance to the prosecution of war crimes in the Foreign Office, the War Office, in Parliament and among serving officers. The outcome, Bower argues, was the betrayal of solemn pledges to those who had suffered and died.

The series begins on Monday.

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Whitelaw bans marches Brixton clashes as London traders board up windows

By Robin Young, Lucy Hodges and David Nicholson-Lord

Rioting and looting returned to Brixton, south London, last night as traders in parts of the capital and as far afield as Slough boarded up their shops fearing a weekend of rioting.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, yesterday banned public processions in London for a month from 6 am today.

The ban was at the request of Sir David McNeer, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, and Mr Peter Marshall, the City of London Police Commissioner.

Scotland Yard said last night: "The police do not think they can keep the streets safe without the ban."

Not all marches will be affected: processions of a religious, ceremonial, educational or festive nature are excluded.

Two National Front marches, one planned for today, are included in the prohibition.

The violence in Brixton flared in the late afternoon close to Lambeth Town Hall, where Lord Scarman has been holding his inquiry into the April riots. Despite a full, sporadic rioting and running battles between the police and stone-throwing youths had led by mid-evening to 12 arrests and three police injuries.

A police coach, a van, and a car were set on fire and many stores that were looted in April including Curry's, Woolworth's and Burtons, again had their windows smashed and lost much of their stock.

The police also reported sporadic looting in Dalston, East London, where a group of about 20 youths ransacked a shop for an hour before the police reimposed order.

The renewed disturbances in Brixton came as some police in the capital and the police were issued with new riot helmets of the type used in Ulster. Hundreds of shops were boarded up throughout Greater London, including in Whitechapel where a march was planned for today by the Anti-Nazi League.

Scotland Yard said that reports were coming in that disturbances could also erupt in Hounslow, West London, and Chelsea. "We are taking all these reports seriously and the police in the areas concerned are drawing up plans to deal with the disturbances as they arise."

Art galleries and shops in Portobello Road, Notting Hill, and antique shops in King's Road, Chelsea, were putting up shutters after rumours that trouble was expected.

The Brixton violence started shortly after 4 pm, and appeared to have been sparked off by the arrest of Mr Lloyd Coxson, aged 31, a local black businessman, who was later released and appealed for youths to stop the disturbances.

Mr Coxson, a Rastafarian, said afterwards that he was walking along Atlantic Road, when he saw a friend being arrested and policemen pulling his hair.

"It went over to tell the policeman not to hurt the man," he said. "I would go with them to the police station because I am a member of the police committee here. Then six policemen jumped on me."

Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is calling for reports from chief constables on the role of political agitators in the riots at Manchester and Liverpool.

Mr Whitelaw, speaking at a 40-minute press conference in Warrington, said that the riot in Moss Side, Manchester, on Wednesday night, seemed to have been organised and did not appear to have the spontaneity that others had had.

He said: "Of course one must look to see whether agitators can be found and if they exist. We ought to know about them. Getting the right intelligence about what is going on is enormously important."

Mr Whitelaw, in Warrington to support the Conservative by-election candidate, said he had no definite evidence that some body had organized the whole affair.

"There is a terrible danger in all these situations to believe that they are all the same and arise from the same causes or that the same people were involved."

"I do not believe that to be the case. There are all sorts of different motives in different areas."

He added that there were agitators who latch on to trouble wherever it is. That is the case in any community. I do not doubt that they have done it in this case."

He revealed that he had been warned in advance of the places where riots might happen. He admitted unemployment could have been a factor in some situations.

No recovery in secret Treasury forecasts

By David Blake

Secret Treasury forecasts presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer warn that no economic recovery is in sight and that unemployment is heading well over the three million mark and will stay there. The forecasts also warn that, even before the recent drop in the pound injected new inflationary forces into the economy, the Government barely would have been able to get inflation down into single figures before 1983. The grim warning is contained in the Treasury's annual summer economic assessment.

The forecasts provide a gloomy background for preparations for a Cabinet meeting later this month at which Ministers are hoping to decide on their spending plans. They have dashed hopes expressed publicly by Treasury Ministers a few months ago that output is about to start expanding. The Treasury expects manufacturing output to go on falling and thinks that the country's total production will remain broadly stagnant between now and the end of 1982.

There is thought to be no scope for big falls in interest rates if the Government is to meet its monetary target even though public borrowing is expected to fall next year as a proportion of output.

The prospect of another 18 months without any recovery in output is likely to step up demands by moderate Ministers to reflate the economy. But growing worries about inflationary pressures are likely to lead to a more cautious approach against any big relaxation. They had hoped that inflation would be down to 8 per cent by next spring. Privately, many Treasury officials now say that it is over-optimistic to expect single figure inflation at any stage next year.

The Government's attempts to ask down wages to around 4 to 5 per cent are given little chance of success by Treasury economists. They expect average earnings to grow faster in August than in any other month of the past year. It is felt that the Government will have less luck in holding down public sector pay in the next pay round than it has done over the past year.

The prospects for output are depressed by the very slow rate of building place in the rest of the world and some growth expected until 1982 is well away.

The large trade surplus expected this year is expected to dwindle away in 1982 as the effects of our loss of competitiveness are felt. But the current account is still expected to be in the black next year.

The combination of higher than expected inflation and continued slump is posing problems for public spending plans. It had been intended to cut plans in cash terms on the assumption that inflation would be 7 per cent. Spending departments have been refusing to accept that assumption, causing delays and some signs of demoralization in the whole public spending review.

It looks likely that nationalized industries will find it hard to meet the targets which have been set them, putting further upward pressure on public spending. The Government is looking for other cuts to keep its total spending bill in line with its targets. Some economists estimate that by 1983 the costs of recession in higher unemployment and other items will be costing the Government nearly £3,000m a year more than it has budgeted.

Esso price up by 8p

Esso is to increase its United Kingdom petrol prices by 8p a gallon from next Tuesday, raising the price of a four-star gallon to about 16.4p.

The other major oil companies all of whom claim to be making substantial losses on their downstream refining operations, are certain to follow suit although there is considerable uncertainty whether the new high prices will hold.

Esso's price rise comes as petrol suppliers withdrew subsidies to garages, resulting in an increase of up to 10p.

There are, no doubt, several reasons for the collapse but the most important is probably the impact of the recession on northern Europe. German, Dutch and Belgian collectors have given the market its backbone in recent years; they appear to have stopped buying and all the areas where they were active are suffering from a depression in the car market. As far as Old Masters are concerned, decorative Dutch and Flemish paintings and Northern primitives are the areas most affected.

Market in Old Masters collapses

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Last year's boom market in Old Master paintings, has collapsed. Christie's major summer sale yesterday drove the final nail into the coffin: high quality and low price. Paintings were alike in quality to sell some 65 per cent of the £2.4m sale total represented unsold lots. This confirmed the trend indicated by Sotheby's major sale on Wednesday; the paintings were not overall as distinguished as Christie's but 56 per cent was unsold.

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Detail from the Goya, unsold at £900,000

The star painting in Christie's sale was a portrait by Goya, 'Doña Francisca Vicenta Cholera y Caballero, seated with a lap-dog on her knee'. It was bought in at £900,000 having failed to reach its reserve; Christie's pointed out: definitively that the reserve was set some weeks ago in dollars—had the sterling equivalent been used the top bid at yesterday's auction would have secured the painting.

The painting, dated 1806, is in Goya's grand manner, though it does not stand comparison with his great court portraits of the period. Rather mysteriously the painting went unrecorded until it appeared on the market in the 1920s. It was sent for sale yesterday by the Countess Bismarck.

The most notable paintings to find buyers at yesterday's sale were: 'A frozen river landscape' by Jan van Goyen at £90,000, estimate £40,000-£50,000, bought by John Mitchell; 'A pastoral river landscape' by Claude Lorraine at £50,000, estimate £30,000-£40,000, bought by Mallett's; and two charming views of Florence by Giuseppe Zocchi at £45,000 and £45,000 (estimate £20,000-£30,000 each) bought by the Art Trade and Research Corporation.



Hooded IRA men flank Mrs Goretti McDonnell and her two children beside the coffin of their father.

Army swoop on funeral riflemen

From Tim Jones, Belfast

Savage street fighting broke out in Republican West Belfast yesterday after an Army snatch squad moved in to arrest and disarm three uniformed and masked Provisional IRA men. The men made for a volley of shots over the coffin of Joseph McDonnell, the Maze hunger striker who died on Wednesday after 61 days without food.

At least four men and a woman were arrested. A number of rifles were recovered. The three armed men, acting under orders from a Gaelic-speaking officer, emerged from the crowd as the huge funeral procession made its way down the Falls Road towards the Mill Town cemetery.

They aimed the volley over the tricolour-draped coffin of Mr McDonnell which was flanked on either side by other IRA men in masks and uniforms. On orders from the officer, they fired the volley and attempted to disappear, aided by other mourners who held out open umbrellas to hide them from photographers and television crews.

Moving through a fume-filled crowd, the men made for a house nearby, presumably to change from uniforms into civilian clothing. At that point, an Army squad backed up by a large number of other soldiers and police who had been hiding behind a row of houses, moved in to attempt to arrest them.

The house the men made for had probably been pinpointed by Army surveillance helicopters, which constantly circled the funeral procession. Scores of youths broke off from the funeral procession which continued towards the cemetery and made a determined attempt to prevent the soldiers from reaching the house.

At least five pistol or rifle shots were heard, but it is not clear where they came from. As the youths tore up paving stones and bombarded the Army with a fusillade of missiles, the soldiers kept them at bay by firing a constant barrage of rubber bullets.

The police said that when the Army squad broke into the house they were confronted by armed men. Two of the men were shot and one was detained and taken to hospital.

The other gunman, although wounded, escaped. The search for him is continuing. A woman in the house was arrested and in a follow-up operation four other men were also arrested.

Springbok go-ahead deplored by Ramphal

By Michael Knipe

The New Zealand Rugby Union's decision to go ahead with the Springboks rugby tour of New Zealand was greeted by Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Secretary General of the Commonwealth, with profound regret.

He said the decision by the rugby union was a dangerously irresponsible exercise of the rights guaranteed the union by the New Zealand Government.

In a statement issued in London, Mr Ramphal said the fact that the decision to approve the tour had been predictable did not make it any less deplorable. The tour would be a violation of some of New Zealand's highest traditions.

"It will be greeted by the Commonwealth with a sense of outrage," Mr Ramphal said. "As it flows the massive national, regional and international entreaties that the tour be cancelled as part of the wider international campaign against apartheid."

At the end of a six-and-a-half-hour meeting at Marlborough House today, the Commonwealth Committee on Southern Africa — composed of 36 High Commissioners representing 39 countries — decided to give a last chance for the tour to be called off.

The committee said that if the tour went ahead a change of venue for the Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting in September would become virtually inevitable. The committee has agreed to meet again on July 21 to consider the situation.

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Dr Owen warns against disunity over riots policy

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

As riots flared up in the major cities, the House of Commons seemed unable to respond in a truly national spirit. Dr Owen, MP for Plymouth, Devonport, and one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party, told a meeting of his party at Swansea last night. Mrs Thatcher's wing of the Conservative Party saw the riots as a question of law and order; the left wing of the Labour Party wanted to see them as an issue of unemployment.

"There is no joy for anyone in the Tory activist becoming the police party and the Labour activists become the anti-police party. The Social Democrats have shown how a sensible reflection of the economy of £2.5bn could bring 1m jobs."

He added: "It may be necessary to change the law, but it must not be done in a panic or in an attempt to pretend that legislative changes have a higher importance than attitudinal changes at home, at school, in the workplace and throughout national life. We have tolerated for far too long threats of direct action instead of reasoned debate."

Mrs Renée Short, MP for Wolverhampton, North-east, and a member of the Labour Party executive, said at Market Drayton that "the full horror of the appalling situation that our bigoted and uncaring Prime Minister has landed us in is now plain for all to see." Brixton, Southall and Toxteth marked the enormity of the Government's failure in every sphere of national life.

Miss Gloria Hooper, Conservative MEP for Merseyside, tabled a motion in Strasbourg deploring the violence and destruction and warning that it appeared on the way through abuse of the right to jury challenge.

Media in Russia condemn Britain's 'raging racism'

By Staff Reporters

The riots in Britain reflected mounting public protest against the social and economic policy of the Conservative Government that doomed millions of people, especially youth, to unemployment, privation and despair, *Pravda*, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper said yesterday.

The comment was part of the extensive Soviet press and television coverage of the riots over the past week, which have been attributed to oppression, injustice, official indifference and police cruelty.

Reports from Tass, the official news agency, have spoken of "systematic and gross violations of human rights" by the authorities in both England and Northern Ireland. They have accused the police of being racists in uniform and "unleashing terror" in the cities.

□ The *New York Times* said Mrs Thatcher and all Britain will probably draw powerful lessons from its first experience with urban disturbances, just as Americans did in the 1960s.

In an editorial, the newspaper said that while Britain had over the years enjoyed the security of a homogeneous population, for more than a decade, there had been an influx of "former colonial subjects seeking a better life."

The tensions have been aggravated by Mrs Thatcher's tight-fisted economic policies, the editorial said.

□ West German newspapers have been blaming the riots on Mrs Thatcher's economic policies, partly on the lack of vocational training and partly on the unions.

"With her radical policies and her almost dogmatic belief in a final economic victory, the Prime Minister has been running a social risk which has become too great for British society," *Frankfurter Rundschau* said. Her behaviour over the riots shows "how far removed she is from the society that she governs," it added.

□ The conclusion drawn by almost all French commentators is that the Government and the local authorities and the police have been taken completely by surprise by this latest outburst of violence, and that it causes lie essentially in their failure to master the problems of racial discrimination.

□ *Le Monde* writes about "the incapacity of the government to translate into fact the legislation against racial discrimination."

Wordy duel at inquest on Toxteth

From Ronald Kershaw, Liverpool

Liverpool City Council met at an extraordinary meeting yesterday and would have had to travel far to experience a more extraordinary occasion. The gathering was to discuss the Toxteth riots.

A riot almost erupted in the council chamber with councillors of the two different parties vying with a healthy public from Toxteth and each other to produce a cacophony of noise reminiscent of a football match.

Councillor Cyril Carr, the Lord Mayor, opened the meeting by trying to establish whether television cameras, radio tape recorders and other equipment should be permitted in the chamber.

Councillor John Hamilton, the Labour leader, received wild applause, cheers and whistles which led the Lord Mayor to observe that this was not a place of public entertainment.

The uproar in the chamber subsided only when Mr Wally Brown, chairman of the Merseyside Community Relations Council spoke. It was left for him to appeal to councillors not to continue the kind of conduct experienced so far.

There was rapturous applause for Mr Brown as he said in the wind. Members continued to shout, jeer and catcall opponents aided by shouting blacks and whites in the public gallery.

GLC leader blames the press

By Tony Samstag

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, spoke to the Anti-Nazi League in Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton, about "racism" last night in the most grotesquely appropriate circumstances.

As police with riot shields moved up Acre Lane and looters fled, leaving trails of discarded track suits, gym shoes, and T-shirts, Mr Livingstone asked his violence above the sounds of violence to decry British newspapers and politicians for pumping out a daily diet of filth and making racism respectable.

Mr Livingstone announced that the newly formed GLC police committee would meet on Monday to begin an investigation into racial harassment.

Mr Livingstone named Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Enoch Powell MP in particular as those who "by their own utterances" had "dragged the nation deeper into the mire of racism."

After the meeting, Mr Livingstone was prevented by police from walking round the riot areas (the Press Association reports).

A steel-helmeted officer told him: "Nobody is allowed here. There are rocks about and people can pick them up and throw them. Mr Livingstone said: 'Surely you do not think the leader of the GLC would throw rocks at the police?'"

Police spurn CB radio aid

By Lucy Hodges

Citizens' Band radio enthusiasts were angry yesterday that their offer to the police to jam rioters' messages in Manchester on Thursday night was rejected.

Mr James Anderson, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, was reported as saying yesterday that the rioters were using CB radio to coordinate their activities. The CB lobby is keen to demonstrate that it



Ready for trouble: Police with riot shields and protective helmets in Brixton yesterday.

Whitelaw praises new police tactics

From Craig Seton, Manchester

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, after a brief tour by car through the riot area of Moss Side, Manchester, yesterday said the tough new police tactics which led to 150 arrests in trouble spots in the city the night before had been a conspicuous success.

There was still considerable tension in the area last night after his visit. Mr Whitelaw went to the local police station which had been attacked by a mob three nights earlier but did not stop to talk to local people.

Some of the area's community leaders, angered by the new hardline approach by the police, refused to meet him. They were also warning that the high number of arrests and allegations that some people had been badly handled by the police, had increased agitation among young blacks and whites.

Mr Whitelaw said that there were a variety of reasons for the rioting. Undoubtedly part of it was a feeling of hopelessness and a feeling by some young people that they are not getting a fair deal. But there was also an element of criminal hooliganism.

The Home Secretary said he had no direct evidence the rioting had been pre-planned and coordinated. The incidents had been different and it was difficult to believe there was national coordination. But there was a certain amount of latching on to the disorder by people who used it to further their own particular advantage and an element of epidemic, of imitation.

The Government was considering reintroducing a Riot Act which would look at means of bringing those arrested more quickly before the courts, he said.

Last night Manchester police were waiting to see if their new approach would cause an angry response from the groups of white and black youths who have stoned police, attacked shops and other premises and looted over the past three days.

Mr James Anderson, the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, said yesterday that firm police action swiftly applied had kept the situation under close control last night. In Moss Side a succession of lightning swoops by highly mobile police units, equipped with riot shields and protective helmets, kept small gangs on the move and prevented them forming into larger groups.

□ Throughout Merseyside there were 28 arrests of youths on Thursday night and yesterday morning for conduct that might be loosely associated with the kind of violence experienced at Toxteth, Liverpool, at the beginning of the week (Ronald Kershaw reports).

A shopping parade at Speke, 12 miles east of the city, was raided by a group of about 50 youths. A window of a TV rental shop was broken and 11 people were arrested when youths tried to loot it.

At the Leasowes housing estate at Wallasey on the Wirral, 50 to 60 youths gathered outside the Oyster Catcher public house to throw stones at policemen and their vehicles. There were three arrests before the crowd dispersed.

Fascists to blame, Thatcher says

By Frances Gibb

The Prime Minister said yesterday that the riots at Southall, in London, were quite different from those at Toxteth and elsewhere. She pledged to condemn "fascist organizations" which were said "to cause all the trouble there."

She was speaking in Ealing, West London, after a meeting lasting 70 minutes, with leaders of the Southall community which was arranged at the Prime Minister's request.

She added: "I would like to make clear that we have heard not one word against the police. Indeed, on the contrary, the Southall community has great respect for and friendliness with them in every way."

Mr Thatcher said the leaders had asked her "if when I condemn extremist organizations, as I do, I would make clear that I condemn the fascist organizations because they cause all the trouble, and I happily complied."

They had also emphasized to her "what I knew already, that Southall was quite different from Liverpool and elsewhere."

Mrs Thatcher said the talks had been friendly and the atmosphere very good.

The meeting was arranged after Mrs Thatcher's visit to the new AGB research centre at Hangar Lane. Organizations represented were: The Ealing Community Relations Council, the National Association for Asian Youth in Southall, the Indian Workers' Association and the Southall Youth Movement.

Mr George Young, Conservative MP for Ealing, Acton, and Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, and Mr Harry Greenwood, Conservative MP for Ealing, North, also attended the meeting.

Mr Madhav Sharma, of the National Association for Asian Youth, said he was delighted to meet Mrs Thatcher and felt the talks had been helpful and constructive. "I was delighted to see her openly express her disgust and opposition to extreme fascist groups that cause trouble among peaceful citizens."

It was good, he said, for a citizen of this country to have the chance to put his point of view to the Prime Minister.

Mr Tarsem Singh, Tor, general secretary of the Indian Workers' Association, said that Mrs Thatcher had promised to look at the Public Order Act and to increase the powers under the Race Relations Act. "She showed her concern about the present situation in Southall and we are sure some good will come out of the talks."

Mr Kapil Jui, of the Southall Youth Movement, also said the talks had been helpful.



Mrs Thatcher greeting Harry Greenwood, MP for Ealing, North (centre), and Madhav Sharma, a community leader.

Moss Side cases come to court

From Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter, Manchester

The words "civil disorder" seemed to hang over Manchester's plush new court complex yesterday as magistrates in four courts waded through more than a hundred cases in the wake of incidents in Moss Side and elsewhere this week.

There was little evidence of people from outside the Manchester area. Many of the charges were based on breaches of the peace and obstruction, but a man from Moss Side was given two months' imprisonment after pleading guilty to incitement. Mr Leslie Todd, aged 33, unemployed, had shouted "Kill the bastards" and "Come on, let's kill the pigs," one of the courts was told.

In court number 12, the charges were less dramatic. An unemployed white girl aged 17 was fined £25 for obstruction. She said she had just been standing on a corner near her home in Moss Side watching the trouble when the police tried to move her on.

In court number nine, two white men from Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, were remanded in custody charged between them of being in possession of shotgun shells, rifle ammunition, and a tyre lever. They were discovered early yesterday morning trying to push their car which had run out of petrol near Moss Side.

They were the only true outsiders.

Two unemployed teenagers, one black and one white, from Whalley Range which borders on Moss Side, were each fined £75 for handling packets of stolen biscuits. One had also handled six stolen batteries taken from a looted Co-operative store in Moss Side.

A black fireman, who had fought fires in Moss Side's major eruption, was remanded on bail for obstruction. He came from Stockport and was in his twenties.

A white publishing representative on a similar charge, from Chorlton, was also remanded on bail.

But an unemployed white boy, aged 17, from Old Trafford was fined £75 after the court was told he shouted abuse at the police and would not move on.

Where bail was given, the magistrates always ordered curfews.

An engineer aged 27 from Gorton was fined a total of £175 after the court was told he had run through his local shopping precinct, waving a police truncheon.

He said the truncheon, obtained during his days in the Army, was for self-defence. As he left the dock, one of the magistrates said: "If we catch you galloping up and down the streets again we will deal with you properly."

A white man aged 22 from Old Trafford who had just found himself a job was remanded in custody charged with handling goods from a Moss Side shop.

□ Stewart Lane, aged 18, a postman, who threw a brick at a police van after youths gathered in a Fulham estate late on Thursday evening, was fined £150 at Hoveferry Road magistrates' court yesterday.

Lane, of Mendora Road, Fulham, admitted threatening behaviour.

In the same court, Paul O'Connor, aged 17, an electrician, of North End Road, was remanded on bail on charges of threatening behaviour and damaging a police van.

Militant Tendency training units in trouble spots, Mrs Williams says

From Philip Webster, Warrington

Mrs Shirley Williams said in Warrington last night that members of the Militant Tendency organization could be linked to the Toxteth and Brixton riots.

She told a public meeting that the Militant Tendency, which had "climbed into the Labour Party" in the past five years, had set up training schools in the two areas this year. "It is perhaps not entirely strange that both those areas have suffered from great difficulties and violence in recent weeks," she said.

Mrs Williams, making her first visit to a by-election campaign many voters had hoped she would fight, was given a rapturous reception by more than 500 people, easily the largest audience drawn by any candidate or supporting speaker so far.

She attacked extremism of the right and left and said that next Thursday's by-election could change the history of Britain.

Referring to the rioting, she said that political extremists were finding the violence, chaos, and despair a marvellous breeding ground.

She had left the Labour Party because she saw it being hijacked by those of the far, undemocratic left who had nothing to do with decent democratic socialism.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said yesterday that he was contemplating the prospect of interest rates going up.

He told a Warrington press conference that "taking the medium and long-term view" the Government was on course for further reductions in inflation, which were the way to further reductions in interest rates. That appeared to rule out any further reduction in interest rates in the near future, however.

The Chancellor said there were two socialist candidates. Bannister socialism was represented by Mr Douglas Hoyle, the Labour candidate, and Wilson-Callaghan, socialism by Mr Jenkins.

In many ways the latter was a more insidious form than the Bannister brand.

Earlier Mr Tom Bradley, SDP MP for Leicester, East, was called in to give evidence of Mr Hoyle's voting record on Labour's national executive committee on which until recently they were fellow members. He alleged that Mr Hoyle's hand was always automatically raised in favour of every Bannister proposal. Mr Hoyle later denied this.

Mr Hoyle disclosed to *The Times* yesterday that four Conservative MPs had written him asking him to be their "pair" when he was elected to the Commons. Somewhat embarrassed that *The Times* had discovered the existence of the confidential letters, he nevertheless conceded that Conservative MPs knew a winner when they saw one.

□ Mr Peter Shore, the shadow Chancellor, told a public meeting last night that the next Labour government would intensify the programme it had started when in power to revive the inner cities.

Unions agree rescue package for Labour

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

A financial rescue operation which it is estimated, could result in the Labour Party's balancing its budget this year, and perhaps producing a small surplus, was agreed at a joint meeting of the party executive and trade union leaders in London yesterday.

The executive had arranged the meeting with leading members of "Trade Unions for a Labour Victory" after the union leaders had rejected an appeal from the party for affiliation fees to be increased from the present 40p a member, to 50p, which would have raised £630,000. Instead, the Labour Party group proposed a trade union levy fund which would allow more latitude to the unions in settling the higher amounts they can contribute.

A party official said afterwards: "The unions have to face increasing financial problems caused by decreasing memberships through unemployment, rising administrative costs and other calls."

"It was clear it would have been extremely difficult for some unions to have made an agreed levy increase to 50p. Therefore a voluntary levy was seen as the best alternative."

Earlier, the leaders of most unions affiliated to the party had told party managers they would not be prepared to find extra funds unless administrative costs were reduced. They claimed that too much of the party's £3.1m budget this year is being devoted to headquarters expenditure. They asked more to be directed to the regions and to financial special efforts in marginal constituencies.

But after yesterday's meeting it was said that no savings had been attached to the agreement about the use of the fund.

To form a closer link with the unions, it was agreed that Mr Alan Kitchin, chairman, Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary, and Mr Norman Atkinson, treasurer of the party, should serve as ex officio members of the Labour Victory group.

One way in which the unions could increase their influence in the running of the party, the organization would be to have one of its nominees chosen as general secretary, in succession to Mr Hayward, with a salary of more than £20,000 a year, when he retires next year.

Rayner unit has identified savings worth £195m

From Christopher Warran, Eastbourne

About £89m of recurrent spending on government administration has been saved as a result of investigations by the Whitehall unit headed by Sir Derek Rayner, the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of waste.

In addition, once for all savings of £28m and 3,000 posts have been made since Sir Derek's unit was set up in 1979. Mr Clive Priestley, the unit's chief of staff, told the conference of the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives yesterday.

He said that for an investment of £1m, the unit had found potential total savings of £195m. The unit conducted 68 departmental studies in 1979 and last year has 35 planned for this year, and a further two government-wide exercises involving support staff for research establishments and research forms.

Prize for Poland

Three foreign entrants won the mixed choir's competition, worth £400 to the winners, at the Llangollen eisteddfod.

First was the Catholic University of Lublin, Poland; second the University of Porto, Portugal, and third the Plovdiv Choir, Bulgaria.

Each had to sing three test pieces. The lines and notes were the same, the rendering and interpretation different. Today is the day of the male voices and tomorrow there is the final concert by two local male voice choirs. All seats have been sold.

Scarman ponders phase two

By Tony Samstag

With characteristic pungency, Lord Scarman brought his opening phase of his inquiry into the Brixton riot of last April to a close yesterday. It began a month ago. He now had, he said, sufficient evidence to stretch "my mental digestion to its extreme, complete capacity."

Phase two, the study of largely written evidence in an attempt to determine the underlying social causes of the disorders, would "according to the chairman said he had been impressed by the tremendous volume of written evidence submitted."

He hoped to report in October after a public hearing lasting two weeks; but was uncertain whether that would be next month or in September. Represented parties would be allowed until July 31 to make their submissions.

Until then, he added, he would visit various centres in Brixton and study the recent riots in other cities and other parts of London.

The closing days of phase one had a curious, end-of-term feel about them. Lord Scarman's brief was such that not even his immense reserves of wit and compassion could cut through the pall cast over the inquiry by the extraordinary events that led to it.

That sense of disorientation extended to the closing moments of the last day when an application to stop the inquiry's public hearing, on the ground that it could prejudice the trials of defendants charged after the riot, was dismissed by Mr Justice Webster in the High Court.

Lord Scarman was judicious as ever in his choice of words describing his attitude towards phase two of the inquiry.

Firemen oppose use of hoses in riots

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

The Fire Brigades Union has told the Scarman inquiry in written evidence that its members must not be used or seen to be used as part of security or law and order forces during riots.

In unpublished evidence which will be seen in part as aiming to rule out the use of fire hoses against rioters, the union says that whatever the provocation, the service must not allow firemen or their equipment to be used either in a defensive or offensive manner.

The union is also urging fire and other emergency services to make greater efforts to recruit black people and improve liaison between the services and community groups, youth clubs and schools.

Since the evidence was drafted two firemen (and three ambulancemen) have been injured in Southall, and five more at Toxteth.

Mr Scarman emphasized yesterday that the fire service's role was confined to fighting fires and saving lives. Making the same point, the union's evidence to Lord Scarman deals with "allegations by local community representatives" that firemen had assisted police at Brixton by using fire engines as barricades. They were used, the union says, to protect firemen from missiles while fire-fighting.

The union also notes that at one stage during the Brixton riots in April, in which 14 firemen were injured, a crew turned hoses on a crowd for self-protection.

The evidence, submitted by Mr Kenneth Cameron, general secretary of the union, says that in order to perform its role of protecting life and property on behalf of all members of the community it must have their confidence. The effectiveness of such a policy had been demonstrated in Northern Ireland, where, except in a few isolated cases, the fire service has been welcomed into the areas of both communities.

The evidence also says that it drew the first fire engine called to Brixton on the night of April 11 was given no prior warning that riots were taking place. The engine was waved through a police cordon and firemen then found themselves facing a hostile crowd.

□ The Inner London Education Authority said yesterday it had told Sir Scarman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, it was concerned about policing methods in Brixton before the riots. (the Press Association reports).

مكتبة من الأدب

Civil servants' new threat to unemployment benefit

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

The threat to unemployment benefit in some areas is likely to become critical next week with growing numbers of staff refusing to make payments on "black" giro cheques.

The Department of Employment continued yesterday to take a tough line with staff involved. Further suspensions are expected next week in at least six offices.

By last night more than 60 benefit staff were on strike in Hackney, east London, Washington, Tynes and Wear, Kingston, Glasgow, and Keighley, West Yorkshire, after the issuing of more than 30 suspension notices. More notices are likely to be issued next week in Sheffield, South Yorkshire, Leyton, east London, Dumbarton and Barrow, near Glasgow, and Bootle, near Liverpool.

Staff who have been making out benefit payments manually after the shutdown of giro cheques at Livingston, Letham, and Reading, Berkshire, are now refusing to do so on giro cheques which have been suspended.

The Department of Employment has rejected demands that the payments should now be made by cash. It has told the unions that to do so would cause a risk to staff because of the large amounts of money involved. It says that cash payments have been opposed by the unions in the past.

The Council of Civil Service Unions is likely to take a fresh look at action in the Department at its full meeting on Tuesday, though the council showed no immediate sign of reversing its policy at a meeting of its policy committee yesterday.

So far the unions have been circumventing suspensions by urging members out on strike and by paying the normal pay in benefit. The Department of Employment

said yesterday that five employees in Washington had actually been suspended but the rest had come out on strike after being given formal initial warnings.

Union leaders face the problem that the cost of this policy is bound to increase rapidly as suspensions grow. Yesterday's policy committee meeting is understood to have taken the view that the cost would have to be conserved for the conflict in the Department of Employment.

The dispute took a turn for the worse when the Department of Employment set up a one Department of Health and Social Security office, Keighley, had decided not to handle claims for supplementary benefit from unemployed people who might be referred to them because of the dispute at the unemployment benefit office. Staff in some other social security offices were said to be considering what action to take.

Some driving schools forced to shut

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

Some driving schools have had to close and others are in serious difficulty as a result of the civil servants' dispute which has stopped the issue of provisional driving licences.

The dispute has shut down the computers at the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre at Swansea and no provisional licences have gone out since early in May.

The Department of Transport estimated yesterday that 300,000 applications were held up at Swansea. It is illegal to drive without a licence and thousands of would-be pupils have been forced to cancel lessons.

Mr David Acheson, managing director of the British School of Motoring, said: "It's a very serious situation. Our business is down by 20 to 25 per cent and we expect a further drop as no new pupils are enrolling."

Mr Peter Russell, secretary of the Motor Schools Association, which mainly represents the small schools, said some members had been reporting a drop in business of 50 to 60 per cent.

Further meetings expected on gas showroom sales

By Our Labour Reporter

Gas unions are expected to hold further meetings with the Department of Energy before embarking on more severe action after Monday's 24-hour strike.

Union leaders last night predicted heavy support among the gas corporation's 106,000 employees for Monday's stoppage, which they said would mean the closure of all British Gas showrooms, offices and depots would close although a "restricted" emergency service would be provided.

Mr David Straker, national gas officer of the white collar National and Local Government Officers' Association, said he was expecting 100 per cent support from his 50,000 members in the industry. The other main union the General and Municipal Workers' Union is expecting similar backing.

At what was described as a low key meeting yesterday Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, made it clear he was ready for what officials said would probably be a series of meetings to discuss the ending over five years of British Gas's £200m a year retail business.

Ministers at the meeting are understood to have questioned

whether the job losses would be anywhere as high as the 30,000 to 40,000 estimated by union leaders.

In an angry worded statement, Mr Straker last night condemned the impact on jobs as reflecting the total lunacy of a government which on the one hand is faced with rioting by young unemployed people and on the other is taking out of the economy the 1,500 to 2,000 jobs which each year British Gas provides for school leavers.

He said it was a rich irony that in the white collar sector unions and managements in British Gas had just finalised a scheme for taking on and training school leavers.

Mr David Hobman, director of Age Concern England, said that he believed old people would be among the worst affected by the sale of the 900 gas showrooms.

PA dispute settled

Members of the National Graphical Association employed by the Press Association news agency accepted a 12 per cent pay award. As a result, the union agreed to end its strike action which would have had a major effect on Monday.

Strikes have cost airline industry £45m

By Our Air Correspondent

The British airline industry has lost about £45m as a result of strikes by air traffic controllers in support of the Civil Service unions' pay claim. The dispute is now in its eleventh week.

By far the worst affected is British Airways. Mr Roy Watts, chief executive, said the loss is more than £40m, and the airline is suffering from a loss of confidence among the business community.

British Airways had hoped to turn a heavy loss in the

1980-81 financial year, estimated to be more than £130m, into a profit. It was the effects of the strikes, in particular on business traffic, have already made that virtually impossible.

All the British airlines are deeply concerned about the loss of business traffic. The British Caledonian has lost more than £2m and one of the airline's executives said it had been noted that businessmen now tend to travel by surface transport.

Cut-price application for Scottish shuttle routes

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent

British Midland hopes to undercut British Airways by £20 on a return shuttle fare between London and Edinburgh or Glasgow.

The independent airline, based at East Midlands Airport, will propose a return fare of £88 to the Civil Aviation Authority next week.

Mr Michael Bishop, chairman of British Midland, said yesterday that the public response to his application to operate six return services each weekday to both Glasgow and Edinburgh had been overwhelming.

More than 1,600 letters of support from most large Scottish organizations and com-

panies had been received and submitted to the Civil Aviation Authority, with many letters from regular passengers.

There can be no doubt of the desire for a change in the state monopoly service which has dominated these routes for more than 30 years," Mr Bishop said.

Midland's proposal and will tell the aviation authority that the service would not be economically viable, would put the shuttle concept at risk, and would damage services run by British Caledonian from Gatwick.

Crash pilot unqualified to fly in bad weather

From Our Correspondent, Northampton

Mr David Prophet, a former racing driver, took off in his helicopter in bad conditions although he was not qualified to fly by instruments alone, Mr Michael Colcutt, the Northamptonshire Coroner, was told yesterday.

But within minutes the helicopter came down in a field and exploded, instantly killing Mr Prophet and his three passengers.

The helicopter had taken off from the Silverstone racing circuit, although another helicopter that had taken off ahead of him had returned almost immediately because of the weather.

159 enter chess contest

There were 159 entries for the second Sandwell Mail weekend chess congress, which started yesterday in Broomfield, Smethwick (our Chess Correspondent writes).

A strong entry, mostly from the Midlands, was competing in the Sandwell Open Championship, an event which enables competitors to compete in the Leigh Grand Prix elite series of tournaments.

The two highest rated players were Shaun Taulbut, the international master and a former European junior champion, and Mark Hebden, the Midland champion, who has been prominent of late.

Results: Round 1: M Wheeler, R C Dwyer, N D Hart, J C R Dawson, O S London, G A Smith, R S Pagan, D A Wheeler, M Hebden, J A S Symonds, D J J Barnett, J A Symonds, C B Robinson, S Tait, J D Hill, H Winton, J E Crump, J A M Rogers, J A Paganis.

IN BRIEF

Red faces over royal plaque

Officials at a community centre were embarrassed when Princess Anne unveiled a commemorative plaque yesterday, for her name had been misspelled.

The plaque at the Knightsbridge family centre at Livingstone, West London, was engraved: "H.R.H. the Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips."

Instead of "Phillips", "I do not mind about it," the Princess said. The error will be corrected.

Guns case man cleared

One of the 11 defendants accused of conspiring to raise guns and ammunition for the Ulster Volunteer Force was cleared at the High Court in Glasgow yesterday after defence submissions that there was insufficient evidence against him.

He is Alexander Williamson, aged 57, of Donaldson Road, Larkhall, Lanarkshire.

Jury still out

The jury in the "handless corpse" trial who have been deliberating for more than 22 hours, will continue deliberating today. But they will be given a larger, more airy room to help them to reach verdicts in the drugs and murder case at Lancaster Crown Court.

Escape from blaze

Mr Gary Gustar, aged 19, of Woodgate, near Chichester, West Sussex, and Louise Simpson, aged 16, of Barnham, escaped unhurt from a blazing garage yesterday after it crashed into and set on fire a roadside gas main control point at Westgate.

Student held

Nigel Eastmond, aged 17, a student, of Queen's Drive, Finsbury Park, North London, was remanded in custody for a week by magistrates at Bow Street yesterday, on two charges of attempting to cause grievous bodily harm to guards at the Houses of Parliament.

Firemen ill

Two firemen were said to be seriously ill in the North Middlesex Hospital, London, after being overcome by carbon monoxide fumes in a flooded basement in Wood Green High Road, North London, yesterday.



Yehudi Menuhin visiting Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal leader, and his wife, Marion, at their home.

Chancellors bitterly attack cuts

By Frances Gibb

As the Government's cuts in universities' grants and student places were bitterly attacked by chancellors and vice-chancellors throughout the country yesterday, Professor Horlock, Vice-Chancellor of the Open University, urged the technological universities to consider alternative funding methods.

Professor Horlock, Vice-Chancellor of Salford University which faces a 44 per cent cut in grant, said at the university's degree ceremony that it was extraordinary that the University Grants Committee should seek to cripple Salford, Aston, and Bradford.

Those three were suffering the worst cuts, he said. But for many years they had been among those at the top of an all-league table, that is, placing graduates. They were seen as among the best in the education and training

of students for science and engineering.

"It makes no sense and one is bound to agree with the UGC has shown itself to be adequate in its stewardship of the technological universities."

He urged that those universities should consider alternative funding arrangements. He said he looked at the Cranfield Institute of Technology, and at the Open University, both of which had experience of direct funding.

At Hull's degree ceremony, where a 34 per cent cut in grant is proposed, Lord Wilberforce, the Chancellor, said the 17 per cent cut in students by 1983 at Hull was "not a slumping operation but a massacre."

But elsewhere it is feared that if the Hull application is allowed, it will be difficult to refuse similar requests from other universities. Most of the universities are covered by block allocations of expenditure.

programmes without frills.

At Bradford, which faces a 19 per cent cut in students and 10 per cent in grant, Sir Harold Wilson, the Chancellor, said the university faced the most severe crisis in its history.

"The threat of a boycott by universities of the clearing system remained yesterday although Aston University decided at a meeting of senate that it would honour all offers already made to students. The university had said it might not be able to do so."

It is distressing that the university should reward policies that it has consistently opposed. Photograph, page 14

Denny Wood test for the oil hunters

By John Young, Planning Reporter

While the camp sites of the New Forest sprang their seasonal crop of tents and caravans, other parts remain almost as silent and little visited as when William Rufus ran into a nasty accident.

It is in one such secluded spot, in Denny Wood, that the Shell oil company has applied to drill an exploratory well. It is a 10-acre site, which for some months, since the end of last week, only three days before Hampshire County Council's planning committee was due to consider the company's application, the Government decided to hold a public

inquiry, a date for which has yet to be announced. Residents seem to have accepted fairly calmly the idea that they may be living on top of an extensive oilfield. Most of the land is owned by the Forestry Commission and, since the Crown owns all the mineral rights anyway, none of them will become an overnight millionaire.

But elsewhere it is feared that, if the Shell application is allowed, it will be difficult to refuse similar requests from other companies. Most of the forest is covered by block allocations of expenditure.

But the allocation of licences by the Department of Energy is only a preliminary step. The planning permission from the county council concerned, which is why the Denny Wood application is regarded as so significant.

The Solent Protection Society has suggested that drilling there may be illegal, since the site lies within a so-called inclosure. It cites the New Forest Act, 1877, as restricting the use of inclosures to growing trees and timber and exempting "inclosures and claims whatsoever."

Dock labour board ruling challenged in court

By Michael Bailey, Shipping Correspondent

In an unprecedented move, the state-owned British Transport Docks Board is taking legal action to challenge a ruling by the Dock Labour Board over industrial action by dockers that has crippled the port of Southampton for nearly three months.

The trouble started in March over a pay claim. The dockers' union refused to accept a 15 per cent increase in the 1,600 dockers by ruling them to work normally during the pay negotiations or face suspension.

The men walked out in protest against what they saw as an attempt to strip them of their right to strike. They returned when the board withdrew after the dock labour board ruled that the three-day strike was illegal under regulations under which a permanent dockers' union cannot be formed.

Since then the men have operated a shift and overtime ban which has disrupted shipping and cost millions of pounds in lost revenue. The dockers' board has now been granted leave by the High Court to apply for the labour

board ruling to be quashed.

The docks board said yesterday: "We have never accepted the decision which we consider unjust and damaging."

Apparently the argument will turn on whether the men were dismissed or merely suspended. If the dockers win it will not necessarily undermine the measure. "We shall consider our position in the light of the court's decision," an official said yesterday.

Although the board's action was unprecedented, against permanent dockers who are guaranteed a job for life (unless they take voluntary severance), the board denied that it was taking a particularly tough stand in Southampton.

Under the chairmanship of Sir Humphrey Browne the board has made Southampton the most profitable state-owned enterprise, with a £19m surplus in a generally depressed industry last year. He said recently that there would be no improved offer for the Southampton dockers whose average earnings are £146 a week.

Law urged to ease jail crush

By A Staff Reporter

The all-party penal affairs group of MPs and two leading prison reform groups yesterday called on the Government to introduce legislation as a matter of urgency to reduce the prison population, now at a record level of 44,600.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the penal affairs group, which has 80 members, said he thought the figures, announced in the Commons on Thursday, were appalling.

The judiciary was failing to heed Government calls for shorter sentences and the only option, he said, was legislation. "The prison and borstal system warned a year ago that the prison service was in a state of collapse, and the numbers were not as high then."

The present figure, which was for the number of prisoners on June 23, had only once been equalled in March last year.

Mr Vivien Stern, director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, said the Government should legislate to bring in an automatic parole scheme for prisoners serving short sentences.

"The Government has been warned repeatedly of the potentially disastrous consequences which would result from increasing overcrowding. Yet it has held back from taking the firm action necessary to stem the rise in prison numbers."

The Government had still not made a decision on the "moderate" automatic parole scheme proposed in a Home Office discussion document in May, he said. Legislation was needed before it is too late to avert a catastrophe.

Mr Martin Wright, director of the Howard League for Penal Reform, said the figures were disastrous. "The courts have still not got the message that putting so many people in prison does not answer the problem. If local authorities would provide more intermediate treatment, at least some of the juveniles, who account for a large part of the increase, could be let out."

PRISONER KILLED BY INMATE

Francis McGee, aged 32, a prisoner at Parkhurst prison in the Isle of Wight was stabbed to death by another inmate yesterday while he was queuing for breakfast, the Home Office said. A man was being questioned by the police.

Mr McGee was serving a six-year sentence after his conviction in 1978 for robbery, grievous bodily harm, and burglary.

Nine dealers banned for auction ring

From Our Correspondent, Swansea

Nine antique dealers were banned from Britain's auction rooms yesterday after being convicted of operating a price-rising ring.

Mr Justice Waterhouse said at Swansea Crown Court that the convictions, the first under the 44-year-old Auction Bidding Agreements Act, showed the statute was not dead.

The dealers were banned for six months, fined £500 each and ordered to pay defence and prosecution costs of between £800 and £1,500 each. They had been convicted of either one or two charges of contravening the Act by agreeing not to bid against each other at an auction in Carmarthen, Dyfed.

After the auction they sat in the cocktail bar of the Ivy Bush Hotel, Carmarthen, and discussed the results. Among the charges, with the price difference going into a kitty that they later shared.

Detectives secretly filmed the illegal sale, known as a "knock-out," on video tapes, which were shown to the jury. The dealers, who had denied the charges, were: Ronald Yates, aged 34, of Admiral Walk, Swansea; Victor Nesbitt Stroud, aged 36, of Church Street, Southwell, Nottingham; Peter Gledhill, aged 37, of Poulstone Court, Kings Caple, Hereford; Robert Brierley, aged 31, of London Road, Kirtlington, Oxford; Malcolm John Blunt, aged 34, of Christchurch Road, Cheltenham; Terry Baker, aged 39, of Victoria Street, Newbury; Anthony Backhurst, aged 32, of Clyde Road, Guildford, Surrey; Jeremy Patrick Smith, aged 24, of Grandstand Road, Hereford; and Gerald Taylor, aged 46, of Winkerton Court, Bardsley, Hereford.

Three other dealers, Fabio Giacomozzi, aged 31, of Whittle Close, Southwell, West London; Keith John Finch, aged 32, of Alicia Avenue, Harrow, north London, and Robert Charles Jordan, aged 38, of Rosecroft Road, Southwark, London, were cleared of any charge. The jury could not agree on the second and the Attorney General will have to decide what to do in their cases.

Mr Christopher Nicholls, representing three of the dealers, said the men were still at large. The judge commended Chief Inspector Don Evans, who led the investigation, and two of his detective constables and the technical staff of the Home Office who helped to film the knock-out.

Some would argue that a great mass is not the only explanation, however. A system of two close stars in energetic motion around one another, embedded in a magnetic field in a dense cloud of gas, might do the trick. It is the undoubted radiant energy of the source coming from the motion of the gas, rather than from the nuclear furnace of a single star.

Only more detailed observations, perhaps with the forthcoming space telescope, will provide a conclusive answer. Source: Science (vol. 212, pages 1497, 1981).

The Nature-Times News Service helped to film the knock-out.

Let Crown Department run monarchy, Hamilton says

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife, Central, and a constant critic of the Royal Family, has submitted a memorandum to the party national executive proposing that the next Labour government should be committed to setting up a Crown Department.

He accepts that Labour's election prospects would be adversely affected if the party campaigned to abolish the monarchy.

He suggested: "All employees of the department, from the Queen downwards, would be regarded as Civil Servants, with perhaps special rates of pay for the Queen and her immediate family."

"Pay and conditions of work would be set out by the House of Commons after full debate. The Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, now treated as the private property of the Queen and Prince Charles respectively (and sources of substantial and rising untaxed incomes for them both) could be amalgamated with the Crown Estate, with the 140 or so grace-and-

Science report

Satellite finds clue to biggest star of all

By the Staff of Nature

A star bigger than any known before may be lurking behind the dust and gas of the 30 Doradus Nebula, a region where new stars are forming not far from our own Milky Way.

Three American astronomers, using equipment on board a satellite, the International Ultraviolet Explorer, have concluded that the radiation from the central region of the nebula can be explained only by the existence of a star which compared with our Sun is 100 times its diameter, 3,000 times its mass and 100m times its brightness.

The surface temperature of the star must be 40 times that of the Sun, the astronomers say, making it a blue star and a strong emitter of ultraviolet radiation, the light in which they observed the nebula.

However, such a star would be more than 10 times bigger than any known star, and astrophysicists question whether such a big object could condense smoothly from a cloud of gas without breaking into smaller stars first; and, even if it did form, whether it would be stable.

According to some calculations, it would pulse in and out, compressing and decompressing, rapidly throwing off mass until it became a more ordinary star.

What does seem to be clear is that within a very small region of space, in astronomical terms, there is something in 30 Doradus emitting an awful lot of light. Dr Joseph Hester, Dr Alan M. Davis and Dr Brian Savage of the University of Wisconsin, who analysed the ultraviolet data, argue that it could only be a collection of 30 or so very bright stars in themselves, with the price difference going into a kitty that they later shared.

Details of the ultraviolet spectrum, the brightness of the object at different wavelengths, argue in favour of a single star, they say.

They also calculate that it is blowing out a stellar wind, a great gust of particles carried outwards by the radiation, like the solar wind in our own solar system—so large that it is losing a mass equal to that of the Sun every 1,000 years or so.

Some would argue that a great mass is not the only explanation, however. A system of two close stars in energetic motion around one another, embedded in a magnetic field in a dense cloud of gas, might do the trick. It is the undoubted radiant energy of the source coming from the motion of the gas, rather than from the nuclear furnace of a single star.

Only more detailed observations, perhaps with the forthcoming space telescope, will provide a conclusive answer. Source: Science (vol. 212, pages 1497, 1981).

The Nature-Times News Service helped to film the knock-out.

Killed by King's enemies

A Passchendae survivor died 65 years later, "killed by the King's enemies," Dr Mary McHugh, the Croydon coroner, decided yesterday.

Mr Frederick William Cayley, aged 82, of Harrington Road, South Norwood, a former gunner, died of chronic bronchitis at his home as the result of being gassed in one of the bloodiest battles of the First World War.

Mr Cayley was interviewed on the BBC television programme, Panorama entitled "A Higher Form of Killing" last year when he was known locally as the King's enemies.

man who sat on walls because he was too breathless to walk far. He received a 100 per cent disability pension after the Royal British Legion had intervened with the War Office on his behalf.

Dr Rufus Crompton, a pathologist, said: "Mr Cayley died of chronic bronchitis due to gas damage to the lungs."

The coroner said: "It is a warning to anyone who plans using gas or bacterial warfare. This man suffered for over 60 years as the result of First World War gassing." The verdict was: killed by the King's enemies.

NZ rugby union stands by invitation to Springboks

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington, July 10

The New Zealand Rugby Union council today stuck by its invitation to the South African Springboks to tour the country later this month—a visit which will almost certainly provoke disturbances.

In endorsing its invitation, originally issued last year, the council rejected widely representative submissions claiming that the tour would harm the New Zealand's standing, its trading relationships, the interests of other sporting codes and divide the nation.

All parties in Parliament formally oppose the tour, but the Government, which is adamantly against it, will not interfere with the rugby union's right to play who it likes. In a brief comment tonight, Mr. Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, said he was disappointed with today's outcome but it was the rugby union's decision and its responsibility.

Mr. Wallace Rowling, the leader of the Labour Opposition, said that the only winner would be the present South African regime. Everybody else, including the rugby union, would be the loser. Mr. John Minto, a spokesman for one of several anti-tour movements, said his organization was committed to stopping the tour and "we intend to do it".

There were street scuffles in Auckland tonight. In Christchurch, four opponents of the tour were being held on remand

on charges related to invading the rugby union's offices. They have started a hunger strike. One of the country's leading churchmen opposed to the tour, Mr. Brian Ashby, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Christchurch, called for God's mercy when told of the tour decision.

Mr. Muldoon had earlier described the proposed tour as a disaster and against the wishes of the majority of New Zealanders. However, in a statement issued after its day-long meeting the Rugby Union Council said that the tour had the support of all 22 affiliated unions and "we are entirely satisfied we also have the support of a large number of responsible New Zealanders who believe that individual rights are important and that blackmail is unacceptable".

The union may have left the door open to government intervention by declaring itself not competent to prosecute on such matters as international trade. "We have neither knowledge nor experience to do so," it said, "we do not accept that it is our responsibility to make decisions based on such considerations".

The statement pointed out that the council's first two constitutional objectives were to promote, foster and develop the game and arrange international tours. The decision to invite a merit-selected South

African team had not been taken lightly. That team had been selected after mixed trials by panel which included two non-white selectors. The invitation did not imply support to the political situation in South Africa.

The Rugby Union declared itself against sporting boycotts for political purposes. "It is an extraordinary situation," the statement said, "when it is suggested that a major international sporting tour should not be allowed to proceed because of threats by certain countries to boycott a sporting tournament involving entirely unrelated sports".

The council says that blatant discrimination was being practised against New Zealand rugby in particular. New Zealand was being subjected to "intimidation and threats". It could accept that the majority of New Zealanders would want a decision to be based on intimidation, threats or blackmail.

The statement claimed that sporting links with South Africa were being maintained by many countries, including Britain, Ireland, Australia and the United States. Mr. Ces Blazey, chairman of the Rugby Union Council, later made a plea for the tour to be peaceful, asking rugby followers to act with restraint even in the face of provocation.



All-Black scrum: Auckland police move in to make arrests as 250 demonstrators block a main street in protest against the proposed South African rugby tour of New Zealand.

IN BRIEF

Ugandan police station raided

Kampala.—Guerrillas attacked a police station near Kampala with the heavy weapons used so far in their campaign to overthrow President Milton Obote.

Residents at Kawempe, five miles north of here, said the guerrillas used at least one recoilless rifle in the early-morning attack, as well as grenades and automatic rifles. Two policemen were killed, and some reports said that four were kidnapped.

Luxembourg threat

Luxembourg.—Luxembourg threatened to stop contributing towards the European Parliament's upkeep if it did not continue meeting here. The assembly decided on Tuesday to meet only in Strasbourg and Brussels.

Yang's visit

General Yang Dezai arrives in Britain today during his tour of Europe, the first undertaken by a Chinese Chief of General Staff. He will meet Mr. John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence, on Monday.

Somalia appeal

Mogadishu.—Doctors have appealed for better food for hundreds of thousands of refugees in Somalia, saying that the present low-protein diet is causing severe malnutrition.

Basque murder

Bilbao.—Gunmen believed to be Basque separatists shot and killed a retired Civil Guard at Basauri as he waited for a train to Bilbao to collect his pension.

Editor freed

Istanbul.—Military investigators released Hikmet Cetinkaya, regional editor of Turkey's leading left-wing daily Cumhuriyet, after 17 days of questioning in Izmir.

Plea to Pope

Naples.—The wife of Signor Ciriaco De Mita, a kidnapped politician condemned to death by his Red Brigade captors, appealed to the Pope to pray for the life of her husband.

Johar exits

Hongkong.—Robin Hogard, the British student, ordered to leave China for writing political jokes on a blackboard, arrived here but refused to talk to reporters.

Prostitute lobby

Paris.—Five action groups for the support and defence of prostitutes met Mme Yvette Roudy, the Women's Rights Minister, who promised to improve their social position.

Hunger strike ends

Lisbon.—Three jailed Portuguese urban guerrillas ended a hunger strike after 31 members of Parliament promised to introduce an amnesty law to secure their release.

Cell overdose

Milan.—Signor Roberto Calvi, the banker who is the main defendant in a fraud trial, is "satisfactory" after taking a drug overdose in his prison cell on Thursday.

Firebomb found

Athens.—Police found and defused a firebomb at a department store as investigations into the burning of two other stores earlier this week continued.

Franco-German amity survives the change

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 10

President Mitterrand's meeting with German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the regular Franco-German summit in Bonn on Sunday and Monday will be the second since he took office on May 21.

Within three days of his installation in the Elysée, Mitterrand had received Helmut Schmidt and insisted on the undiminished necessity for friendship between the two countries, even though it was no longer based on the close personal relations which M. Giscard d'Estaing had enjoyed with the Chancellor.

In nearly two months of Socialist rule in France, much water has flowed under the bridges of the Seine. The Communists have entered the Government, the Luxembourg summit at the end of last month revealed substantial differences between Bonn and Paris on the way to tackle the economic crisis, and M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, has now formulated a programme of socialist change, with its emphasis on nationalization.

Bonn took a detached view of the appointment of Communist ministers, but the Chancellor parted company with M. Mitterrand over his insistence that priority should be given to reflection and the battle against unemployment, and the creation of a "European social zone".

It was more in sympathy with Mrs. Thatcher's view that inflation must be tackled first. This, and the repeated insistence both of the President and M. Claude Cheysson, Minister for External Relations, that the new Socialist France wished to have special relations with Britain too, has led many French commentators to conclude that the Franco-German honeymoon which began in 1963 was over and that Britain was gradually supplanting France as the privileged ally of the Federal Republic.

Such conclusions, however, overlook the fact that close friendship between France and Germany is not at the mercy of elections or changes at the head of the state, but is an important factor in both countries as it was in the days of General de Gaulle or his two successors, for psychological, political, and military reasons.

"Everyone in France tells me now that there never was a Paris-Bonn axis, but a privileged friendship," M. Cheysson said.

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Poles may prosecute Gierk

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, July 10

Warsaw, July 10.—A report to the Polish Communist Party Central Committee today raised the possibility of legal proceedings against Mr. Edward Gierk, the former party leader, and Mr. Piotr Jaroszewicz, a former Prime Minister.

The report was read to the committee, holding its last scheduled session before most of its members are formally swept away in free elections at next week's emergency party congress.

The official news agency Paps said Mr. Jaroszewicz, a Polish-born member in charge of the committee which drew up the report, said charges of misconduct had been justified in 12,000 cases out of a total of 26,000 investigated.

He said that recommendation for expulsion from the party of Mr. Gierk and ex-Politburo members was unprecedented, and that there was no precedent for prosecuting a former prime minister.

Mr. Gierk said the existing laws were inadequate to handle the prosecution of a former prime minister and recommended that such a move should only be taken after careful reflection. "It will have an unheard of political significance and a huge influence on the Government's future decision-making system," he said.

Mr. Gierk was less equivocal on the political fate of Mr. Jaroszewicz and other associates of his 10-year rule which ended last September. He said there were recommendations to strip Jaroszewicz of his party cards and state decorations.

Mr. Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity trade union, has criticized Poland's latest round of strikes, involving employees of the national airline Lot who went on strike yesterday for four hours in protest against the Government's refusal to accept their nominees as general manager.

The Government responded by immediately appointing its candidate, Union leaders in Lodz said a threatened all-out strike will go ahead on July 24 unless the authorities back down.

Mr. Walesa told a rally in the Baltic port of Gdynia that the closeness of the strikes to next week's party congress could be interpreted as an attempt to stop the meeting taking place.

"If we go on shaking the country like this all the time we will achieve nothing," he said.

Israelis bomb PLO targets in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, July 10

Scarcely an hour after Mr. Philip Habib, President Reagan's Middle East envoy, had concluded his latest round of discussions with the Lebanese Prime Minister this morning, Israeli jets bombed Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon in the eleventh attack of its kind this year.

The Palestine Liberation Organization said that bombs were dropped on three villages on both sides of the Zaharani River, south of Sidon.

Later the Israeli military command said that the aircraft had destroyed artillery and Katyusha rockets belonging to the PLO.

Mr. Habib may have privately condemned the Israeli raid. Lebanese ministers claim that he regularly criticizes Israel's policy of attacking targets in Lebanon—but he is unlikely to have been any more perturbed about the raids than the Syrians.

As far as the Americans are concerned, the stabilization of Lebanon's ceasefire is going according to plan with every Syrian ceasefire battlefield now silent for a week.

Damascus newspapers still speak of the dangers of war with Israel and insist that Syria's Sam 6 ground-to-air missiles will not be removed "as long as the ceasefire is not firm".

The agreement is expected to be signed in the next few days. The composition of the force, which is to number between 2,000 and 3,000 men, has not been disclosed.

Nations considered likely to contribute troops, including Australia and New Zealand, have expressed reservations because the force will be outside United Nations supervision.

Both western and Arab diplomats in Beirut are dismissing the Soviet-Syrian military manoeuvres off the Syrian coast as a propaganda exercise that has been overtaken by the lessening of tension between Syria and Israel.

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British climbdown averts renewal of lamb war

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 10

A British Government climb-down today ended the dispute that threatened to revive last year's lamb war between Britain and France.

At the meeting of the agricultural management committee British representatives decided that it was pointless to ask the European Commission for new proposals on how to defuse the dispute that had arisen over the level of levies on exports of British lamb to the continent.

"It's rather a sad story," one British official mused after the meeting. "The Commission proposal was not acceptable to the United Kingdom. But we felt they had fulfilled their obligation and so we will no longer block the price rises for wine and cereal that are due to come into effect on August 1."

The British Government's decision leaves unresolved the problem of the levies on exports of lamb that have been in force since the end of the 1960s.

Under the sheepmeat regime, introduced last October, sheep farmers in Britain are paid a premium by the EEC to bridge the gap between the low level of sheep prices on the British market and a guaranteed price which is used to set the EEC levels. But if British lamb is sold abroad at the higher prices prevailing on European markets, the EEC "claws back" its premium in the form of a levy.

The British argued that the levy was too high and was putting British lamb at a competitive disadvantage. As a result, British traders were losing export markets and farmers were suffering from the price distortion that this caused on the home market.

The problem will now remain until the Government has decided to tackle it in the next agricultural price-fixing round in the spring.

The Commission announced intervention arrangements to support the market for bread making wheat over the three months to the end of October. It will offer 184.84 European currency units (about £101.66) for each tonne of wheat in an attempt to encourage the production of bread making wheat in the face of slack conditions on the export market.

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California bows to pressure over fruit flies

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, July 10

Mr. Gerry Brown, the Governor of California, has bowed to pressure from the United States Agriculture Department and a threat to quarantine the state's fruit and vegetable industry by agreeing to begin aerial spraying to wipe out the Mediterranean fruit fly. The insect which has infested large sections of northern California farmlands.

Mr. Brown today said he would agree to let aircraft attack the fruit fly, but he still opposed aerial bombing on the grounds that it would endanger the health and safety of more than 500,000 residents in the heavily populated San Jose area.

The Agriculture Department had indicated today that if Mr. Brown continued his efforts to block spraying from the air it would impose the quarantine. This would have paralyzed California's biggest industry with a turnover of \$14,000m (£7,000m) a year.

It would have meant that only fruit and vegetables that had passed a rigid inspection could be transported to other parts of the country.

Farmers had expressed concern that their livelihoods would have been threatened by the quarantine and the impact around the country would have meant spiralling food prices.

At a press conference in Los Angeles, Mr. Brown said he would approve the spraying but felt the quarantine threat "was a political move on the part of President Reagan", who has been bombarded with requests from farmers who favour the aerial spraying.

Mr. Brown would prefer the spraying of infested trees and farmlands by workers on foot. He said today: "I still think the ground spraying would have been as effective if the President had given us a few weeks to let the programme take effect."

On Wednesday Mr. Brown blocked plans to spray the pesticide Malathion by air, claiming it would endanger the lives of the people in San Jose. Agriculture officials, however, argue that aerial spraying is harmless and is the only way effectively kill the flies.

Mr. Fred Herlinger, president of the California Farm Bureau Federation, accused the Governor of playing Russian roulette with the state's economic future, declaring: "We are facing a catastrophe". Today a spokesman for the group said that the quarantine would have been a disaster.

The crisis came about after 10 million Peruvian sterile flies were imported and released in northern California to help stop infestation of large areas of farmland. To their horror, officials discovered that many of the flies were fertile so that instead of dying off as planned the flies were multiplying by the millions.

Iran silences the press

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, July 10

Iran's Muslim fundamentalists, who control the Government, judiciary and legislature, have silenced domestic press opposition, restricted freedom of speech and most recently launched a campaign against the foreign press.

In the past year, the clergy-backed Government has closed more than 20 opposition newspapers and driven critical political pamphleteers back underground, where they once operated against the Shah's regime.

More recently, the fundamentalists have launched a campaign of intimidation against foreign reporters, and Ayatollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader, has asked Iranians to watch one another and report any "counter-revolutionary" gossip.

In the euphoric first few months of the Islamic revolution, when soldiers and revolutionaries paraded with red carnations in their ribbons, the streets of Tehran were a babel of political and religious discussions, publications and posters.

The freedom of expression was stunning. While the Army was busy crushing ethnic Kurdish rebels in the west, one could buy Kurdish guerrilla posters of their music in central Tehran.

Despite the Islamic nature of the revolution, communist literature and portraits of Marx and Lenin were on sale.

In spite of the popularity of Ayatollah Khomeini, Iranians could criticize him or his followers at the risk of nothing more than a fine.

The gradual erosion of freedom of expression began a year ago when the independent daily newspaper *Banad* was forced to close after crowds of Islamic fundamentalists had occupied its offices on several occasions.

The popular daily *Aspandegan* was shut down by the authorities, as were the organ of the communist Tudeh party, *Mardom*, and about 20 smaller publications.

Even with those papers gone, opposition to the clergy's overwhelming role in the post-revolutionary establishment was still expressed in the dailies *Mizan*, which supported the bourgeois policies of Dr. Mehdi Bazargan, the former Prime Minister, and by *Islamic Revolution*, published by the President, Mr. Abolmoussa Bani-Sadr.

Taste of freedom quickly lost

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, July 10

Phil Davison, one of three *Reuter* correspondents expelled by the Iranians this week, reports from Istanbul on the muzzling of the press in Iran.

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The offices of *Mizan* (which means "scales of justice") were vandalized last November and its offices were painted on its walls.

When *Mizan*, in a leading article last April, questioned whether Ayatollah Khomeini was the right man to lead the Islamic Republic, it was attacked by the leader of the dominant Islamic Republican Party and the country's Chief Justice, the paper was ordered to close.

That closure brought a strong reaction from President Bani-Sadr, whose newspaper *Islamic Revolution* is the only publication critical of the powerful fundamentalists.

Only four dailies survive purge

"We must defend freedom at any price and especially freedom of the press," the President said. "If a newspaper insults me, I do not want it prosecuted because I know, and past experience makes it clear, that the granting of the press is the beginning of complete tyranny."

After a brief reappearance at the end of April, *Mizan* was closed down again, but this time it was not alone. The President's paper, *Islamic Revolution*, was also banned, effectively silencing opposition to the fundamentalist regime.

Reuters reported the death of Ayatollah Beheshti hours before the official Iranian press. When a *Reuter* reporter in Tehran telephone Pars to ask for its version, he was told: "Yes, we know he is dead, but we cannot publish it."

In the past week, the campaign against the foreign press has been stepped up. *Reuter* correspondents described Mr. David Hirst, the Middle East Correspondent of *The Guardian*, as "the famous British spy".

The Government ordered Reuters to close its bureau in Tehran and gave itself 48 hours to leave.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's paper had linked the authorities through its forthright criticism, but particularly because of the regular "President's Diary" column, in which Mr. Bani-Sadr attacked the direction of the revolution and often even Ayatollah Khomeini himself.

In the column, he had attacked aspects of post-revolutionary Iran, including the long refusal to negotiate the release of the American hostages.

With the ban on the President's newspaper, the Muslim fundamentalists eliminated domestic press criticism and effectively added the media to their sphere of control along with the Cabinet, the revolutionary judicial system and the Majlis (Parliament).

The press closures leave two main morning and two evening newspapers in Iran, all four supporting the line of the fundamentalists and the Government.

The morning papers are *Aspandegan* and *Islamic Republic*. The latter paper is the organ of the Islamic Republican Party, Iran's main power block.

The evening papers are *Kashan* and *Shahrooz*, both of which describe themselves as independent, but say they support the line of the government.

"Listen to gossip on the bus"

The state radio and television, officially known as "The Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic", are directly under the control of the IRP.

The long-standing official Pars news agency functioned under the Shah's regime, but was closed after the revolution. It now reflects the government line.

Having tightened the screws on the domestic press, Ayatollah Khomeini last week called on Iranians to watch one another and report anything suspicious to the authorities: "From now on, you are all members of the intelligence organization."

In an article along the same lines, the *Islamic Republic*, told Iranians to "watch one another" in a taxi, in a doctor's office, and in public places about political issues.

"Inform the officials of every bit of information you may come across and send it to the intelligence organization," it said.

It was the same article that initiated a campaign against foreign journalists in Iran, saying: "People and officials should control the activities of foreign reporters, since foreign reporters are a major part of the super powers' information agencies."

"The CIA alone has over 1,000 reporters for gathering intelligence," the paper said.

The speed with which the two foreign news agencies, Reuters and Agence France Press—in Tehran reported the bombing of the Republican Party headquarters on June 28 apparently annoyed the Iranian press and sparked the latest campaign against the foreign press.

The reports were heard in Iran on the Farsi language service of the BBC, to which many Iranians listen to because of the lack of non-official Iranian media.

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Gandhi sees arms race ahead if Zia gets F16s

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, July 10

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, today made plain her displeasure and anxiety over Pakistan's proposed purchase of American F16 fighters. "The subcontinent is being pushed willingly into an arms race," she said.

India has voiced concern ever since the Reagan Administration recognized Pakistan's claim to be a "front line state" bordering Afghanistan and began talks about arms.

The United States and Pakistan are now in the final stages of working out a £1,000m arms agreement linked with a £500m economic package.

Pakistan also wants at least two squadrons of F16s (16 per squadron plus eight reserves) and the first of these will reach Pakistan by the end of this year.

India's ideas of an arms balance with Pakistan are based essentially on the superiority of overwhelming Indian superiority, commensurate with India's size. The tortured nature of the relationship between the two countries, and the memory of three wars fought in the 34 years since partition, make India eye Pakistan's arms shopping with considerable suspicion.

Mrs Gandhi said today, as she has said before, that India considers the right of every country to defend itself. But she added that the extent of arming should be legitimate and justified. She made it clear she thinks the F16 is not justified for Pakistan. "We are deeply concerned. The F16 is a generation ahead of anything operating with other air forces of the area. Other planes are all of late 1960s or early 1970s technology. The F16 is of late 1970s technology.

"In the offensive role it can go much further and carry bigger bomb loads. Its strike capability is at least three times that of the MiG21 (which India has).

"The subcontinent is being pushed willingly into an arms race, increasing the financial burden at a time when limited resources should be used for the needs of the people," she said. India is against the collection of highly sophisticated head water tank.

State stud stallions fail to cover their keep

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 10

The stallions of the French national studs are under-employed. They cover an average of only 25 mares a year, which, according to the Cour des Comptes, the French state audit office, amounts to half their capacity of reproduction.

The annual report of the office, published today, makes a pleasant diversion from the heavy diet of politics. It notes the discrepancy between the estimates of experts, who consider that a stallion can cover 40 to 50 mares a year, and the actual performance of the 1,733 stallions owned by the state.

Perhaps, though, the court does not suggest it, it is precisely because they are in a sense government officials, that productivity is so low.

The performance of stallions is even less satisfactory in the case of the heavier breeds and stire horses, where it falls to 16 or even 10 in some depots.

As the state has no claim to any of the foals, the sole income of the national studs is the cost of each covering which varies between 150 and 3,000 francs, but averages about 200 (£18), while the upkeep of the stallions costs 54,500 francs (£5,000) a year.

The court therefore insists on a more economical management of the stud farms, and a raising of the fees for the covering of mares. The reply of the Ministry of Agriculture was that "if the stallions are physically able to cover 40 to 50 mares a year, technical and economic constraints make it impossible to reach this optimum."

This is one of the many gems to be gleaned from this year's report. Another is the discovery by the state auditors that over eight years 140 kilograms of state archives, mostly original documents of the ancient regime and the First Empire, had been stolen by an assiduous reader.

In 1978, a research worker saw to his astonishment some of the archives he had consulted on sale at the Hotel Drouot, the central auction rooms in Paris. "The administration, like individuals, has lapses of memory," the report says.

It points to the destruction of archives through neglect, damp, rats, as well as theft. Reproduction of archives on microfilm is not satisfactory, and the credits available are so small that it would require 400 years at the present rate to place on microfilm the archives of the land forces alone.

The report notes that the state does not seem to have an accurate idea of the property it owns, generally estimated at two and a half million square metres of floor space. The French school in Athens, and the Casa Velasquez in Madrid are not to be found in the inventories.

It also discovered that at Aix-en-Provence, the vehicles of the public works technical study centre left the car park in the morning with new tyres and returned at the evening with old ones, while secretaries without any qualifications were paid 10,000 francs (£900) a month.

In the preamble to its report the court notes that its responsibilities have been extended in the last few years, and through additional nationalizations will be even wider, but its credits have remained unchanged.



A bouquet for Señora Perón on her arrival in Madrid, but no words for her fans at the airport.

Scuffles as Señora Peron lands in Spain

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 10

Señora María Estela Perón, the former Argentine President, arrived here from Buenos Aires today for what is expected to be a brief stay after her release from detention.

A few hundred spectators and nearly as many reporters and cameramen were on hand for the arrival of the widow of the late director, Juan Domingo Perón.

Wearing a beige blouse and carrying a bouquet of red roses, Señora Perón walked pale-faced through the arrival lounge, ignoring the scuffles between photographers and the 20 or so bodyguards who formed a tight ring around her.

She stepped into the back seat of a waiting Mercedes and waved to supporters chanting her nickname, "Isabel, Isabel, Isabel."

Then, to the sound of the sirens of an escort of unmarked police cars, she was driven away without having said a word for the public. She arrived at the luxurious Ritz hotel in the centre of Madrid soon afterwards.

Señora Pilar Franco, the 84-year-old sister of the late Spanish dictator, also arrived in Madrid today on another flight. A friend of the former Argentine President, Señora Pilar, said in Argentina that Señora Perón would spend about six weeks with her in north western Spain. She confirmed this on arrival here.

There was apparently no representative of either the Argentine Embassy or the Spanish Government on hand to greet the former President for her first visit to Spain since she left in 1973 to return with her husband to Argentina.

Land of the rising sun power station

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, July 10

With industrial nations running neck-and-neck to develop solar power Japan is to open a solar power station generating electricity in the Kagawa prefecture later this month. Computers will align 13,000 mirrors with the Sun to deflect its rays on to a 210ft water tower.

In this experimental project the concentration of reflected sunlight will heat the bottom of the tower to temperatures of about 500 degrees centigrade and convert the water into steam.

The principles are simple. In the same way that a child uses a mirror to deflect sunlight on to a wall, the computers will keep panels of highly polished heliostats around the tower aligned with the Sun. The Sun's rays will then be deflected upwards on to the blackened bottom of a water tank at the top of a 210ft tower.

When the Sun is deflected upwards the black bottom of the water tank turns white with heat and the steam is used to drive a turbine and generate electricity.

Mr Nobuyuki Kurihaya, the project manager, says:

"Constructed on 100,000 square yards of beach at a cost of £22m, the solar power station is designed to generate 1,000 kilowatts of electricity an hour. In simple terms, the solar power station is capable of lighting 16,600 conventional 60 watt light bulbs.

"Another plant in the same area, using a huge parabolic mirror to deflect concentrated sunlight on to water pipes, will be opened later this year.

The two plants are also designed to store heated steam in thermal tanks which can be used to drive generators for an additional three hours after sunset.

"The initial cost of constructing a solar power station is about 10 times higher than the cost of a hydro-electric plant and 20 times higher than the cost of building a conventional station."

Mr Kurihaya states: "But we are still at the experimental stage and we cannot estimate the cost if it is put into commercial use."

Scientists who developed the project point out that solar power stations at present can only supplement conventional plants.

"There are great advantages in constructing solar power stations. There is no pollution, no threat of radioactive leaks and an inexhaustible supply of cheap energy. But there is the obvious drawback. The plant cannot function at night or on rainy days. And under the best conditions it takes two hours to reheat the water once the tank has cooled down."

A spokesman for the Electric Power Development Company, which sponsored the project, explains:

"The cleverness of the Japanese system lies in the arrangement of the battery of mirrors to follow the Sun constantly to obtain the highest efficiency in gathering its rays (Our Science Editor writes).

Very large mirror systems are in use elsewhere as solar collectors, used for instance for smelting metal, but their application to power stations in Japan and elsewhere is a significant development.

Completion of the Japanese solar power station underlines the intense competition between industrial countries to test the commercial potential of this source of energy.

The first station of this type, which is also the same size as the Japanese design, is a 1,000 kilowatt station built as an EEC project in Sicily, as part of the European commission's joint research programme.

A 10,000 kilowatt power station using the same principles as the Japanese one is under construction in California.

Senate committee backs US anti-abortion Bill

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 10

The apparently irresistible conservative bandwagon brought in with the Republican electoral victories rolls on as an anti-abortion Bill edges closer to legislation.

A judicial sub-committee of the Senate, chaired by the conservative John East from North Carolina, reported favourably by a three to two majority yesterday on a Bill which would accord all the rights of law to an unborn foetus.

The Bill is in response to a Supreme Court decision eight years ago which declared that unborn children were not entitled to the protection given by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution which forces individual states "not to deprive persons of life without due process of law". If the new Bill were to become law it would define a person as being in existence at the moment of conception.

Senator East said of the Bill: "It does not make abortion murder."

But Senator Max Baucus, a Democrat from Massachusetts, who has led the opposition to the Bill, said it would prevent individual states from either providing funds from abortion clinics or for contraception, such as the "coil" or "loop", which acted after conception had taken place.

Undoubtedly, the intention of the Bill is to restrict substantially the availability of abortions, turning back the clock on the social reforms of the past two decades.

The Bill itself is controversial because it seeks to change a ruling of the Supreme Court. Senator Baucus believes that it is unconstitutional and a danger to the principle of separated powers between legislature, executive and judiciary which is central to the American constitution.

In reporting favourably the judicial sub-committee intends that the Bill should wait for consideration by the full judiciary committee in possession of reports from other sub-committees on the human-life constitutional amendment which seeks to outlaw abortion by a direct change to the constitution.

That would need a three-quarters majority of Congress, a majority that liberal groups are increasingly worried might be achieved.

Bolivia asks for UN aid in drug fight

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, July 10

Bolivia appealed to the United Nations today for help in combating "the international drug mafia" responsible for the increasing illegal trafficking in cocaine in North and South America and Western Europe.

Its delegate, Señor Saavedra Weiss, told the United Nations Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc) that large areas on the slopes of the Andes were being exploited for coca leaf cultivation. Increased demand for cocaine meant that financial inducements were irresistible to the Indian peasants. An estimated 60 per cent of them relied on this for their livelihood.

He asked for United Nations cooperation in combating the traffickers, in rehabilitating indigenous addicts and in promoting alternative crops with assured markets for Bolivian farmers. He pointed out that the United States alone was spending some \$2,000m (£1,000m) annually in rehabilitating drug addicts. The cocaine trade was now regarded as perhaps the most lucrative form of illicit commerce in the world.

Ecosoc has before it a report from the United Nations 30-nation Commission on Narcotic Drugs which says that cocaine—about 90 per cent of the world's cocaine leaf is grown in Bolivia and Peru—is being seized in increasing quantities in countries of Western Europe.

In North America, it adds, smoking of so-called "free base" cocaine—concentrated in an alkaline base—is a new and more dangerous pattern.

CHESS DELAY REGRETTED BY MASTERS

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, July 10

Grandmasters and champions of the Soviet chess world have joined in a chorus of condemnation of the decision by the president of the World Chess Federation to postpone the Karpov-Korchnoi world championship.

Mr Mikhail Tal, a former world champion, told Tass yesterday that the decision, taken by Mr Fridrick Olafsson in an attempt to persuade Moscow to allow Korchnoi's family to emigrate, was incredible. He said it was without precedent and ignored the wishes of Anatoly Karpov, the world champion. Karpov now had the right to refuse to play at Merano.

"It is simply absurd to make the date of the match dependent on the arrival of Korchnoi's wife," Mr Tal said.

He was supported today by Mr Lev Polugayevsky, a grandmaster who said matches involving Korchnoi were always accompanied by scandals and incidents. He accused Mr Olafsson of showing favouritism for Korchnoi and violating the rules of the chess federation.

Tass today carried interviews with Florencio Campaner, the federation's vice-president, and with the Hungarian chess federation also attacking the postponement of the match from September 19 to October 19.

Viktor Korchnoi defected from the Soviet Union in 1976.

Russia rejects EEC plan as unacceptable

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow, July 10

The Soviet Union today publicly dismissed an EEC plan for an international conference on Afghanistan as unacceptable.

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, was quoted by the official Tass news agency as saying the conference plan, outlined here on Monday by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, was unrealistic and unacceptable.

On Monday Mr Gromyko said only that the plan was unrealistic and the addition of the word "unacceptable" for the first time appeared to mark a definitive rejection by the Kremlin.

Mr Gromyko made his remarks during a meeting with Dr Habib Mangal, the Afghan Ambassador in Moscow, apparently to brief him on the Carrington mission.

After his talks with Mr Gromyko Lord Carrington said the Soviet Foreign Minister had not accepted his proposal, but had also not rejected it.

Today's Tass report did not mention Lord Carrington's journey to Moscow, but referred only to the conference proposal put forward by "some Western countries".

"Andrei Gromyko stressed the unrealistic nature of the proposal," Tass said.

At today's meeting Mr Gromyko specifically referred to peace proposals made by the Kabul Government in May 1980, describing them as the "constructive foundation for a settlement."

The authoritative statement of Soviet views today comes after a series of dismissive comments by the official press on the EEC initiative.

Forty-six Afghans refused entry into Britain left a London-Karachi flight at Frankfurt and were granted asylum in West Germany.

CANADIAN MPs GET PAY RISE

From John Best, Ottawa, July 10

Canadian MPs have voted themselves a 31 per cent pay rise on the basis of what is supposed to be their summer vacation. But now it appears that they will have to delay their holiday.

Under legislation introduced and swiftly passed in the Commons yesterday, MPs' basic salaries will rise to £40,200 (£17,600) a year from £32,700. The increase includes an automatic 7 per cent rise which took effect from January 1, to help offset the higher cost of living.

The salary increase was approved by 159 votes to 10, paving the way for a three-month summer adjournment.

However, this carefully laid plan was upset last night when Mr Joe Clark, leader of the Conservative Opposition, announced that his party would attempt to block the adjournment until the Canadian postal strike had been settled.

A glass of death costing 3p

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi, July 10

It cost only three pence for a glass of "Moonshine". But after drinking it, people fell like flies—dead and dying. By tonight 323 were dead, and there were pictures on the front pages of rows of bodies in the mortuaries of Bangalore.

There is a hue and cry about the makers of the deadly spirit and there is outrage in the Indian press. A thorough investigation has been promised.

In the end, however, it will make little difference. The manufacture of illicit spirit is too large and profitable a business to be destroyed. It involves a network of thieves, suppliers

of alcohol, liquor shop owners and smugglers. And it flourishes with the connivance of policemen, excise officials and others who are bribed with the profits.

The drinkers of Moonshine are almost always the poor who cannot afford a bottle of safe spirit at around £2.50 a bottle. Even a bottle of beer at 40p or 50p is well beyond the means of people who only earn a few rupees a day.

Safe liquor is kept out of their reach by the high prices charged by distillers and brewers and the duty levied by state governments.

There is little doubt that the people who have died in Bangalore and Mysore, in south India, were the victims of an organised criminal network. In a leading article, headlined "Mass Murder", The Times of India says: "There can be no greater indictment of our society than the sickening regularity with which people are poisoned by laced alcohol."

The victims of these atrocities are the poorest of the poor. Their murderers are the traders and operators of stills who are increasingly able to buy protection for their criminal pursuits.

Correction

A report yesterday from Paris on President Mitterrand's interview in *Sterna* referred wrongly to the Soviet Backfire missile. The passage should have read: "The stationing of Soviet SS20 missiles and Backfire bombers disrupts this balance in Europe."

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An artist's eye above London, 1810

"It is my very strong suspicion" says Mr Hyde, "that what we have here is the design for an 'entertainment' panorama. Greatly enlarged panoramas of this sort were exhibited

With the publication of the panorama by the London Topographical Society next week it is hoped that new information may be gained. The mystery of the artist badly needs clearing up. So, too, does the question of the event depicted, and how, after Robert Havell's death, the panorama found its way into the attic in Rhinebeck.

A limited number of copies, on four sheets, printed in colour by West-
ham Press, will be available to the
public, price £12 (plus £1.50 p. & p.)
obtainable from the London Topo-
graphical Society, c/o The Bishopsgate
Institute, 230 Bishopsgate, London,
E.C.2.

- THE WEST
 1. Battersea Bridge.
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 2. Richmond.
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 4. Pinelock.
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 6. New Bridge.
 10. Buckingham Palace.
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 12. Charing Cross with
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Interview/Sheridan Morley

Why Ian Holm answered The Bell

Most actors will tell you that they live somewhere near the brink; few have actually been over it and clambered back to safety and success. One such is Ian Holm, who this summer celebrates his fiftieth birthday with an award from the Cannes Film Festival for his performance as Scipio Africanus in *Gladiator*. The Italian North Country traitor of the runners in *Chariots of Fire*; he is also about to be seen as a leonine maniacally obsessed with the height of other diminutive world leaders in Terry Gilliam's eccentric new *Time Bandits*, and is currently filming in Warwickshire for BBC2's classic-serial adaptation of Iris Murdoch's *The Bell*.

For an actor who five years ago was totally convinced that he would never want, let alone manage, to work again. Until then his career had been an actor's text-book success story. The son of a psychiatrist, he was sent to Chigwell Grammar, where it rapidly became clear that he was not cut out for the academic life. He failed exam results. I went to my father who said 'Well, what are you going to do then?' and I told him I was going to act because it was one thing I'd enjoyed at Chigwell and he said in that case I would have to prove it.

Accordingly, at 18, he got into RADA and spent the next five years doing a two-year course with several interruptions: "One of course was National Service; another, rather more intriguing, was the offer to play Peter Pan for 35 dollars a week. The man who played Hook ended up as the projectionist at a cinema in Leamington Spa. I went back to RADA, finished the course and was immediately taken on at Stratford as a spear-carrier."

That was in 1954, and with only one brief break (which he spent at the Worthing Rep) Holm was to stay with what became the Royal Shakespeare Company until 1969, a total of 14 seasons during which time he rose through the ranks from Puck in the Charles Laughton *Twelfth Night* to the Fool in *Henry V* and Richard III.

Peter Wood, when he was directing them, used to tell Stratford's Head Boy and I was always the GCM, Good Company Man, leading the team out to bat in whatever was in the repertoire that season. Stratford was like a home and a school; it was a place where you never had to think about other jobs, other directors, other media. Sometimes, when I've been away for 12 years, I think it might be nice to go back to that sort of a womb where everything is taken care of and all you have to do is act. But then the other day I went back to Stratford and had a look at that horrendous new Hilton, and somehow it didn't seem to be a place I knew or wanted to live in any more.

When I left the RSC there was a distinct end-of-era feeling. Peter Hall was going off to Covent Garden, David Warner was also leaving, we'd done *The Waste of the Land* and suddenly everything after that seemed a bit of an anti-climax. It was time for a change."

Holm did not lack for work in the outside world; he rapidly established himself in film, winning an Oscar for *The Go-Between* in 1968, survived a catastrophic ITV series about Napoleon (the *War of the Roses*), which came in handy for *Time Bandits* and on stage played Nelson in *Rattigan's The Boy in the Blue* as well as the lead in Wesker's *The Friends*. Then came a lengthy stint in Tunisia in Mrs Franco Zeffirelli's *Jesus of Nazareth*, financed by Lord Grade, General Motors and the Vatican in rough, that year, during which time the RSC suggested that he might like to return to the Aldwych for Hickey in *The Jockan Cometh* and a Bernard Shaw *Olivier* was also on *Jesus of Nazareth* and when I told him I was going back to the Aldwych he asked me what for. *The Jockan Cometh*, I told him, was a play about a course called *Day's Journey* is of course the one to do. What else? I told him *The Devil's Disciple*. "Playing what?" Dick Dudgeon, I told him. "Ah yes," he said, "the part played by course General Burgoyne." Underestimated, Holm returned to the RSC and began to rehearse *Jockan*, having already learnt the 22-minute monologue which is the longest in dramatic literature.

"I got as far as the first preview and then that was that. I didn't know where I was, who I was, what I was doing. The one thing I did know was that I was never going to get on a stage as Hickey. Or as anybody else. I also had a lot of trouble standing up, even when I wasn't

in the theatre. A doctor diagnosed a massive bout of depression, told me to spend six months walking around Dartmoor, and that was more or less that except for nearly a year afterwards I couldn't go into a theatre even as a member of an audience.

"As an actor I didn't go back on the stage again until last year when I did *Uncle Vanya* at Hampstead and that was fine again, although I do now begin to think that small is beautiful and there perhaps is not too much to be said for parts carrying 22-minute soliloquies."

In the years that he was off the stage, Holm has two immense BBC television successes, as J. M. Barrie in *The Last Boy* and as Paul Pressett in *The Accused*, his most recent, his longest period of work came last year after the completion of both *Chariots of Fire* and *Time Bandits*.

"I used to talk to my agent most mornings and he said it was like the Marie Celeste there, with nobody phoning or working at all. Everything seemed just to dry up. Last winter so I stayed at home at Rolyden in Kent, did the gardening and waited. Then, as always seems to happen, about four offers came in simultaneously and the one I took was the Iris Murdoch."

"The Aldwych experience, while at the time very nasty, which time the RSC suggested that he might like to return to the Aldwych for Hickey in *The Jockan Cometh* and a Bernard Shaw *Olivier* was also on *Jesus of Nazareth* and when I told him I was going back to the Aldwych he asked me what for. *The Jockan Cometh*, I told him, was a play about a course called *Day's Journey* is of course the one to do. What else? I told him *The Devil's Disciple*. "Playing what?" Dick Dudgeon, I told him. "Ah yes," he said, "the part played by course General Burgoyne." Underestimated, Holm returned to the RSC and began to rehearse *Jockan*, having already learnt the 22-minute monologue which is the longest in dramatic literature.

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possible at what he says. He claims, of course, that Compton's investigation was a trick played on the British people by their leaders; had we all been consulted, he says, about whether we wanted it, we would have said no. He goes on to assert that the British society isn't working and concludes that it cannot be made to work.

For his second point, it would be an unusual optimism to say that we have made a success of multi-racialism so far as the other two points are concerned. It is hard not to conclude that they conceal a huge intolerance: at the same time they point to a genuine and an enormous problem which we ducked in 1948, have persistently ducked since, but which, in last week's debate, began to emerge as a factor to be reckoned with.

One highly articulate speaker from the Indian Workers' Front in Southall put his finger on a part of this problem, before the speaker got his head down when he spoke of his compatriots as coming into a culture "only half absorbed and

half understood". I'm sure that is the nub. Knowingly or not, but probably out of ignorance, we have encouraged people of cultural backgrounds so different from our own that they might as well have come from other planets, to settle in this island with scarce thought for the implications of their ability to assimilate. But that is only half the picture, for we have also given insufficient attention to understanding the cultural patterns of the people who are now and will remain British citizens.

What we do share in full measure, new and old citizens alike, is our human nature: it is part of that to respond to cultural differences and the grotesque misinterpretations they can provoke in ways that tend to be unfortunate.

No wonder there is a problem between the black communities and the police: we heard from George Terry, Chief Constable of Sussex, that he and his colleagues are now "doing more" but the situation appears to be that young constables with a training at best

inadequate have been sent out to police unfamiliar communities almost totally unprepared for the minefield that is awaiting them.

Can we bridge the cultural chasms? — and it is "chasms" in the plural, for if we think the one dividing black from white is race, with scarce thought for the implications of their ability to assimilate. But that is only half the picture, for we have also given insufficient attention to understanding the cultural patterns of the people who are now and will remain British citizens.

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Ian Holm: Six months walking around Dartmoor

Hall, and we sat there side by side watching his dress rehearsal of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* all of 22 years after I'd been his first Puck. I still feel haunted by that production, not least because the house where we made the film of it is also the house where we are now doing *The Bell*. It's alarming how little in your life ever really changes.

"But for an actor of five foot five (I used to be five foot six but I seem to have shrunk) I've been amazingly lucky; 40 years ago in Hollywood I might have been Alan Ladd, but since then I've been a constant presence in the industry. I'm not having an easy time. Mind you, it's not as though I could ever have done anything else. I'm

one of those actors who acts because there is quite literally nothing else I am capable of doing.

"I've never been blindingly ambitious, never desperately wanted to be a star, or to be cornered by fans. If I had a hero it was I suppose Alec Guinness rather than any other of the actor-knights, and that is still the sort of career I most admire. Perhaps now, after 40 years, I might have been a bit of a star, but I don't think so. I'm not having an easy time. Mind you, it's not as though I could ever have done anything else. I'm

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Teleview/Elkan Allan

Turning the cameras inward

Concerned as television producers are about the importance of the day, there is one aspect of our society that somehow manages to escape the bright searchlight it throws on most other institutions. Politics, the City, religion, monarchy, the arts industry, unions and the press all come in for regular scrutiny.

What is it, then, that is blamed by many people for at least some of the faults in contemporary life, yet avoids sustained scrutiny? The answer, as you may have anticipated, is television itself.

BBC 2's *Late Night Line-Up* used to attract valuable footnotes to programmes, but that was killed off. LWT's *Look Here* fitfully skims over the surface but is not much shown outside London and too late at night there. BBC 1 has *Film 81* but not *Television 81*; *The Editors* but not *The Producers*; there is *The Money Programme* but not *The Television Programme* (to be fair, Westward did put out a couple of series called that, but at noon); *The Week* at Westward but not *Weekend*.

Thus the transmission earlier this week of a play about a scriptwriter who questions whether he is helping to undermine society by deliberately contributing a false picture of it is an occurrence of some surprise, even importance, in a medium that so deliberately eschews self-examination.

Jack's *Trade* (suggesting "master of none" a thought not followed up in the play itself) was by Richard Harris, who has written *For The Avengers*, *Sergeant Cork* and *No Hiding Place* in his time.

I select those series out of his large and generally more distinguished output because of Offend, but it's all right to say a knife going in and that blood coming out — that won't offend anyone."

Expressing reservations about the present TV output that may be familiar at Edinburgh Television Festival Think-ins but never ordinarily reach the hallowed screen itself, Jack

Softly Softly, *Hunter's Walk*, *Dezoo* even. They were all just another form of the myth but at least we showed the police as a service and not just as a bloody force.

Now all we show is the trash, the prurient wallpaper. More and more, all we produce is the British equivalent of American junk — all we're concerned with is with it in 22 different countries."

Richard Harris chose to obscure this rather daring and potentially embarrassing piece of self-examination by using the confessional device of flashing between Jack at his desk writing about a scriptwriter indistinguishable from himself, and the realization of the script he was writing. One or both of them — I was never clear which — I don't suppose it mattered to induce audience sympathy, but the sort of policeman they had seen in the cops-and-robber series he wrote.

The alienation effect was further complicated by the casting (the only good casting in a poorly produced and acted play) of the excellent Donald Churchill as Jack, which helped to induce audience sympathy, but the sort of policeman they had seen in the cops-and-robber series he wrote.

Nevertheless, under all the obfuscation, self-indulgence and unconvincing characterization of producers, directors, fight arrangers and production assistants (whose failure by their real-life models at ATV to reproduce themselves accurately made one question the efficacy of television in a way that cannot have been intended), Harris's alter ego took a series of perceptive and painful digs at his vocation.

Thus: "The first rule about leading your audience is Never Offend, but it's all right to say a knife going in and that blood coming out — that won't offend anyone."

Expressing reservations about the present TV output that may be familiar at Edinburgh Television Festival Think-ins but never ordinarily reach the hallowed screen itself, Jack

knows that there is an understandable resistance among television brass to "contemplating our own navel" (and I suspect, to opening Pandora's box). But, as one character in Jack's *Trade* said, "there has been a distortion in the mass psyche that's happened in the last 10 years and we have all stopped caring about each other. Television has a duty to self-examination as to how far, if at all, it has been reflection, encouragement or cause of such a tragedy.

Now please can we have a proper examination on television of the many serious and worrying points it raised? Perhaps one of the sociologists who has made a study of the medium (Hoggart perhaps is too over-exposed, popping up as he does on almost every remotely suitable occasion) could be given a reasonable budget, a sympathetic producer and a go-anywhere air ticket to make a documentary series about the relationship between television and life all over the world.

The subject lends itself admirably to visual treatment, and we could both see and analyse the violence, the stereotypes and the blandness.

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Radio/David Wade

Identifying the cultural chasms

Rising to the occasion with admirable speed, Radio 4 scrapped its mid-week schedule last Wednesday to mount *Violence on the Streets*, a 130-minute debate and phone-in chaired by Anthony Howard. Four principal speakers — Timothy Raison, Roy Hattersley, Shirley Williams and Lord Avebury — each delivered a small set piece from which emerged, with some variations of emphasis, a fairly coherent analysis of the circumstances leading to our present troubles. How much weight was given to economic factors depended on whether you were Mr Raison or one of the others, but they loomed large in any event, as did social influences — the living conditions of the poor communities in our sprawling city anthills, the disproportionately low level of representation of the black population — also did the behaviour of the police.

Once the big guns had spoken, secondary platform speakers, selected telephoners and members of the audience chimed in. There was a good deal of noise and some useless slanging — how much it is hard

for a listener to judge because microphones favour those in front of them and tend to play down more distant opposition. Certainly Shirley Williams was moved to comment on the poor example of democracy at work set by the assembled company, but my impression was that nothing happened to compare with the animal outcry of the House of Commons, that arbiter of what is democratic, heard next morning on Yesterday in Parliament.

Oppenheimer spoke up for the closure of the Gas Board's showrooms. From the listener's point of view, Wednesday evening, like a relatively well-behaved debate, extremely ably chaired.

As far as it was possible to tell, most of the interruptions and heckling originated with the Labour Front, whose Martin Webster had his say from time to time, meeting some protest with a great capacity to disregard other speakers. Yet it is interesting to try to discern the reaction of distaste which Mr Webster and his followers provoke and to look as coolly as

possible at what he says. He claims, of course, that Compton's investigation was a trick played on the British people by their leaders; had we all been consulted, he says, about whether we wanted it, we would have said no. He goes on to assert that the British society isn't working and concludes that it cannot be made to work.

For his second point, it would be an unusual optimism to say that we have made a success of multi-racialism so far as the other two points are concerned. It is hard not to conclude that they conceal a huge intolerance: at the same time they point to a genuine and an enormous problem which we ducked in 1948, have persistently ducked since, but which, in last week's debate, began to emerge as a factor to be reckoned with.

One highly articulate speaker from the Indian Workers' Front in Southall put his finger on a part of this problem, before the speaker got his head down when he spoke of his compatriots as coming into a culture "only half absorbed and

half understood". I'm sure that is the nub. Knowingly or not, but probably out of ignorance, we have encouraged people of cultural backgrounds so different from our own that they might as well have come from other planets, to settle in this island with scarce thought for the implications of their ability to assimilate. But that is only half the picture, for we have also given insufficient attention to understanding the cultural patterns of the people who are now and will remain British citizens.

What we do share in full measure, new and old citizens alike, is our human nature: it is part of that to respond to cultural differences and the grotesque misinterpretations they can provoke in ways that tend to be unfortunate.

No wonder there is a problem between the black communities and the police: we heard from George Terry, Chief Constable of Sussex, that he and his colleagues are now "doing more" but the situation appears to be that young constables with a training at best

inadequate have been sent out to police unfamiliar communities almost totally unprepared for the minefield that is awaiting them.

Can we bridge the cultural chasms? — and it is "chasms" in the plural, for if we think the one dividing black from white is race, with scarce thought for the implications of their ability to assimilate. But that is only half the picture, for we have also given insufficient attention to understanding the cultural patterns of the people who are now and will remain British citizens.

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Children's books/Brian Alderson

Testaments of youth

This is the season for mourning about the Library Association's Carnegie Medal, an annual award for a distinguished children's book. Some of the mourning comes from those librarians who don't care about distinction and declare that children never read the be-madalled choices; the rest of it comes from the book trade, who complain about amateurish publicity.

They have a pretty good case. The *Times* for instance was not informed about this year's award, but I don't believe that anything but marginal improvements are possible. For the truth is that much of the public for children's books — children and their parents — are only short-stay customers. They have neither the intensity of interest nor the experience which is characteristic of the literate who get steamed up about awards for adult books.

Where things like the Carnegie Medal can play a significant role is among professional dealers in children's books — the publishers, booksellers, librarians and teachers who develop a long-term knowledge and for whom arguments about distinction can have practical implications. Here the publicity is better focused, and only the teaching profession seems to dwell in almost total ignorance of the Library Association's endeavours.

It is tempting to hope that some beneficial effects will flow from this year's award, which has gone to Peter Dickinson for his collection of stories from the Old Testament, *City of Gold* (Gollancz £5.95). It is a remarkable book on three counts: first, its form, with each story being told through a person, as in the most celebrated instance — "David and Goliath" — is backed by a sergeant on a Babylonian parade-ground; second, its virtuosity, with Dickinson managing the different voices with only rare lapses into abstraction or into heavy-handed explanation; and third, its illustrations, Michael Foreman providing a set of drawings and water colours which are the most immediate sign of how forcefully the book gets to grips with some well-worn material.

For in all the debate that has gone on recently about the lamentable assault on English in new versions of the Bible, little has been said about the equally lamentable way it is presented to that impressionable congregation — children. The Bible story industry shares with the pornography trade some interesting features (much publication outside normal trade channels, text slanted towards different predilections, much selling through specialist outlets) and innocent bystanders

and critics do not always realize how far the dignity of the Bible is reduced to triviality through a host of obscure picture pamphlets, strip-cartoons, guileless catechisms and pop-up books.

On the surface of this junk there drifts a quantity of more generally marketed Bible books which set no better standard. It is depressing, for instance, to see the currency enjoyed by Jenny Robertson's Bible stories. These are sold jointly by the Scripture Union and Ladybird Books and are now reaching a climax of popularity with the appearance of *The New Testament* (Ladybird, £3.95) published to coincide with Yorkshire Television's production, *God's Story*. Miss Robertson's banal prose will make a good foundation for readers moving on to the *New English Bible*, but for some of us there can be only gratitude to an unfashionable education which allows us to hear the old discredited rhythms behind the new, such as this:

"The Lord is with you, Mary, the angel said. He is pleased with you. He will make a baby grow inside you; a little boy who is to be Jesus..."

It is depressing to find that Puffin Books, notable in the past for the standards they have set, have now added their weight to debasements of this kind. The tone of the *Puffin Children's Bible* (£2.50) can be gauged from the picture on the cover, in which Jesus in a yellow anorak seems to be addressing the Bash Street kids, a suitable visual preface to 256 gaudy pages of quick-fire cliché:

"I am Gabriel, one of God's messenger-angels," he said. "I have a message for you from God." Mary could hardly believe her ears. She felt scared and she wondered what the angel could mean...

It does not have to be like that. There have been gallant efforts to retell the Bible in graceful modern English, such as Philip Turner's *The Bible Story* (OUP £6.95); and there have been several fine attempts to bring the Authorized Version close to children either through adaptations such as *Walter De La Mare's Stories from the Bible* (Faber £2.75 paperback) or through the use of the text itself, as in some of the Bible picture books published by the Bodley Head and now, significantly, out of print.

If the Carnegie Award to Peter Dickinson's *City of Gold* can revive interest in such serious and honest undertakings then it deserves a better reception than moans.



One of Michael Foreman's illustrations for the award-winning *City of Gold* by Peter Dickinson

Collectors' Diary / Geraldine Norman

The clues in Dr Newton's zoo



Three rams in a landscape from Dr Newton's zoo, £4,500



Pale grey horse from the Newton collection, £1,600



Early eighteenth-century chest of drawers from SW7

Dr Isaac Newton's Zoo goes on sale at Blount and Sons of Davies Street, London W1, on Monday. Dr Newton, who died last year, was formerly director of medical services in Hong Kong. He used his spare time to collect and carry this investigation further.

Every year one or two highly trained experts slip off from Sotheby's and Christie's to set up in business for themselves. Harari and Johns is the latest art dealing firm to be spawned by Sotheby's and a powerful combination.

Derak Johns has long headed Sotheby's Old Master department. Philip Harari came in two years ago to coordinate Sotheby's overseas offices. His background is essentially financial; he spent 12 years in South Africa with the Oppenheimer group and was scooped up by Barclays International by Jacob Rothschild to become managing director of Colnaghi's, the Bond Street dealers.

With premises at 173 New Bond Street, the partners intend to lay the accent on quality, arranging private sales of Old Masters, Impressionists and drawings. Having expert tax consultants, they hope to offer a special service on private treaty sales to the nation: with major tax concessions available, these can be very advantageous to owners of great art if you know how to handle the red tape — and they do. A commission rate of 5 per cent will be negotiable downwards.

"If they all belong together, then it is to the earlier period of Wei (AD 220) that they should be ascribed," or

should all now be placed into a late Tang (AD 618-907) or Song (AD 960-1279) context, or even Ming (AD 1368-1644). Prices range from £50 to £25,000 for anyone prepared to take up the torch and carry this investigation further.

Are you looking for a chest of drawers? If so a visit to the Antique Chest of Drawers Shop at 56 New King's Road, London SW6, may prove useful. Bucking the usual pattern of generalized antique dealing, proprietor Peter Schichl has decided to specialize in this one item.

After all, every home must have one, if not two or three, and antique examples are often cheaper than new ones from a department store.

With a constant turnover, there are some 20 in stock at the moment ranging from the early eighteenth century to about 1840. Prices run between £200 and £1,000.

The Great Japan Exhibition, as it is to be known, opens at the Royal Academy in Piccadilly on October 24. It is also the Royal Academy's "great" winter exhibition and the largest, most important display of Japanese art to be mounted in Britain this century. It can be confidently predicted that everyone who is anyone will be enthused by Japanese art next winter.

So the prescient collector should be buying now, before the Japan boom gets going. The exhibition is devoted to art of the Edo period (1600-1868), so it is on this period that one should concentrate. The market in seventeenth-century Arisa porcelain is at a low ebb at present and looks well worth attention. The grand Kakiemon

pieces are sought after but dishes and other wares emulating the Chinese Wan Li style, both coloured and blue and white, are not in favour. Prices are in the £50 to £300 bracket.

Oriental paintings are also at present largely overlooked, with little expertise available in the West. Since they will be well represented in the "great exhibition", they are likely to come up rapidly in the autumn. Brush paintings by named artists of the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries currently sell for £200 to £1,500, a modest level compared with their European counterparts.

The only exceptions to this rule are paintings by artists well-known for their prints, such as Hokusai or Utamaro; prints are now more highly valued than paintings.

I am indebted for these tips to Neil Davy of Sotheby's who points out that he has a sale of Japanese paintings on July 30. I can point out, without his help, that the sale is one day after the royal wedding and many cognoscenti will already be on holiday.

Roy Miles, the Duke Street, St James's, picture dealer, is offering a free appraisal service to members of the public who has a painting and wants to know what it is and what it is worth. Paintings must be taken to him on Tuesday or Saturday morning.

Normally those who think they may have inherited a masterpiece from Auntie Maud take it to an auction room for a view. Now they can get a double check. "I don't mind where else it's been," says Mr Miles. His gallery specializes in Victorian pictures but he is prepared to take a view on oils of any date.

Cookery / Shona Crawford Poole

Strawberry-saver

Still, for the moment, on the subject of strawberries, and as I would have continued if there had been a space last week, an iced strawberry soufflé is an elegant pudding which can be made with the good bits of bruised or damaged strawberries. The fruit must, of course, be ripe and well flavoured.

Iced strawberry soufflé
Serves six to eight
340 g (12 oz) ripe strawberries
110 g (4 oz) granulated sugar
2 large eggs, separated
110 g (4 oz) icing sugar
150 ml (¼ pint) double cream
1 tablespoon iced water

Turn the freezer to its coldest setting and prepare a 1.2 litre (2 pint) soufflé dish with a paper or foil collar which stands at least 2.5 cm (1 inch) above the rim of the dish.

Hull, wash and dry the strawberries. Rub them through a sieve or process them lightly in a blender and strain the puree. Add the granulated sugar and stir from time to time until it has dissolved, then refrigerate the puree for an hour or more to develop the flavour.

Put the egg yolks in a bowl and add half the icing sugar. Beat lightly together, then set the bowl over a pan of just simmering water and continue beating. When the mixture is warm, make the bowl off the heat and continue beating until the egg mixture is cool and has tripled its original volume. Chill the mousse thoroughly.

Whisk the egg whites in another bowl until they are foamy. Add the remaining icing sugar and continue beating until the meringue holds stiff peaks.

Whip the cream with the iced water until it forms soft peaks. Combine the chilled strawberry puree and egg mousse. Add the meringue and the whipped cream and whisk them lightly together. Turn the mixture into the prepared soufflé dish and freeze until firm. If your freezer runs at a very low temperature, the soufflé may become rock hard. Ripen it for about 15 minutes in the refrigerator before serving. Peel off the paper collar before serving the soufflé, which may be decorated with whipped cream and whole strawberries.

Raspberries are coming into season now and they make a particularly fine sorbet. A little Kirsch added to the mixture is a pleasing addition. But beware of adding any alcohol to sorbets or ice creams if you are freezing them in the ice-making compartment of a small refrigerator as alcohol inhibits freezing. Freezers with three or four-star ratings will cope.

Raspberry sorbet
Serves six to eight
450 g (1 lb) ripe raspberries
Juice of 2 oranges
225 g (8 oz) granulated sugar
2 tablespoons Kirsch (optional)
2 egg whites
2 tablespoons icing sugar

Wash the raspberries and remove the stems. Put them in a blender with the juice of the oranges and the sugar. Blend until smooth. Strain the mixture through a fine sieve into a bowl. Add the Kirsch if you like. Freeze in the ice-making compartment of a small refrigerator or in a freezer until firm. Serve hot or cold with cream or vanilla ice cream.

Turn the freezer or refrigerator freezing compartment to its coldest setting. Rub the raspberries through a fine sieve to remove the seeds, or process them briefly in a blender and strain the puree.

Mix the raspberry puree with the orange juice, granulated sugar and Kirsch. Stir from time to time until the sugar has dissolved, then chill the puree for an hour or more to develop the flavour. Turn the puree into a flat-bottomed plastic box or metal container, cover, and freeze until the mixture has the texture of stiff slush.

Beat the egg whites until foamy, add the icing sugar, and continue beating until the meringue holds stiff peaks.

Tip the partially-frozen ice cream into a bowl and beat it vigorously until smooth. Add the meringue and beat lightly together. Return the mixture, covered, to the freezer, and freeze until firm.

There are some splendidly dark, juicy cherries around this summer and I have at last got round to making a traditional French country pudding with them that I have been meaning to try for years. Its name, *clafoutis*, is pretty enough, and the pudding, of cherries baked in a rich cream batter that is not quite custard nor yet quite cake, matches it very well.

Clafoutis
Serves four to six
680g (1½ lbs) ripe black cherries
2 large eggs
85g (3oz) caster sugar
3 tablespoons plain flour
¼ teaspoon salt
150ml (¼ pint) double cream
300ml (½ pint) fresh milk
2 tablespoons Kirsch (optional)

Stone the cherries and arrange them in the bottom of a well-buttered, shallow, oven-proof dish.

Put the eggs and sugar in a bowl and beat them well together until the mixture is thick and light. Add the flour and salt and beat until smooth. Gradually beat in the cream, and Kirsch to make a light batter.

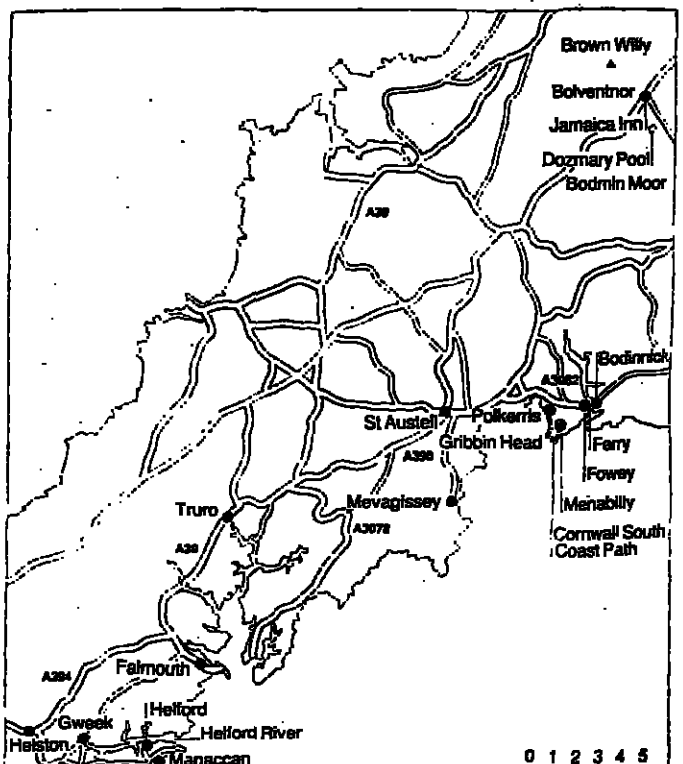
Pour the batter over the cherries and bake the pudding in a preheated moderately hot oven (190°C/375°F, gas mark 5) for about 45 minutes, or until the *clafoutis* is golden brown on top, and set, but not too firm. Serve it hot, warm or cold with a sprinkling of caster sugar on top, and thin, chilled cream to pour over it.

Cherries that are not quite sweet or juicy enough to enjoy raw are much improved by baking with a little sugar. For 450g (1lb) cherries add the juice of an orange and three tablespoons of brown sugar. Put them all in an oven-proof dish, cover with foil or a lid, and bake in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 15 minutes, or until the juices run. Serve hot or cold with cream or vanilla ice cream.

A day out

Daphne du Maurier's Cornwall

A summer guide to places worth visiting in the countryside of Britain and Ireland



For many people the romance of Cornwall and its lawless seafaring history are indivisible from Daphne du Maurier's novels. Her stories — *Rebecca*, *Jamaica Inn*, *Frenchman's Creek* — are steeped in the magic of Cornwall, whose coasts and lonely moors can still conjure up visions of the days when smuggling was the mainstay of many a Cornish community.

For a day out in du Maurier's Cornwall, where better to begin than the little port of Fowey, where the authoress herself first fell in love with Cornwall at the age of five. She lived in a white at a house just below Bodinnick Ferry, and later moved to Menability, about one mile (2km) west of Fowey, where she lived for 26 years.

Menability is thought to be the model for Manderley in *Rebecca*. It is not open to visitors, but a splendid walk from Fowey along the Cornwall South Coast Path passes within half a mile (1km) of the house as it rounds Gribbin Head to Polkerris, setting for *The House on the Strand*.

Look at the Ordnance Survey map of Truro and Falmouth (Sheet 204) and you will see, just west of Helford, a narrow finger of the Helford River, called Frenchman's Fil. Now

Architecture / Charles McKean

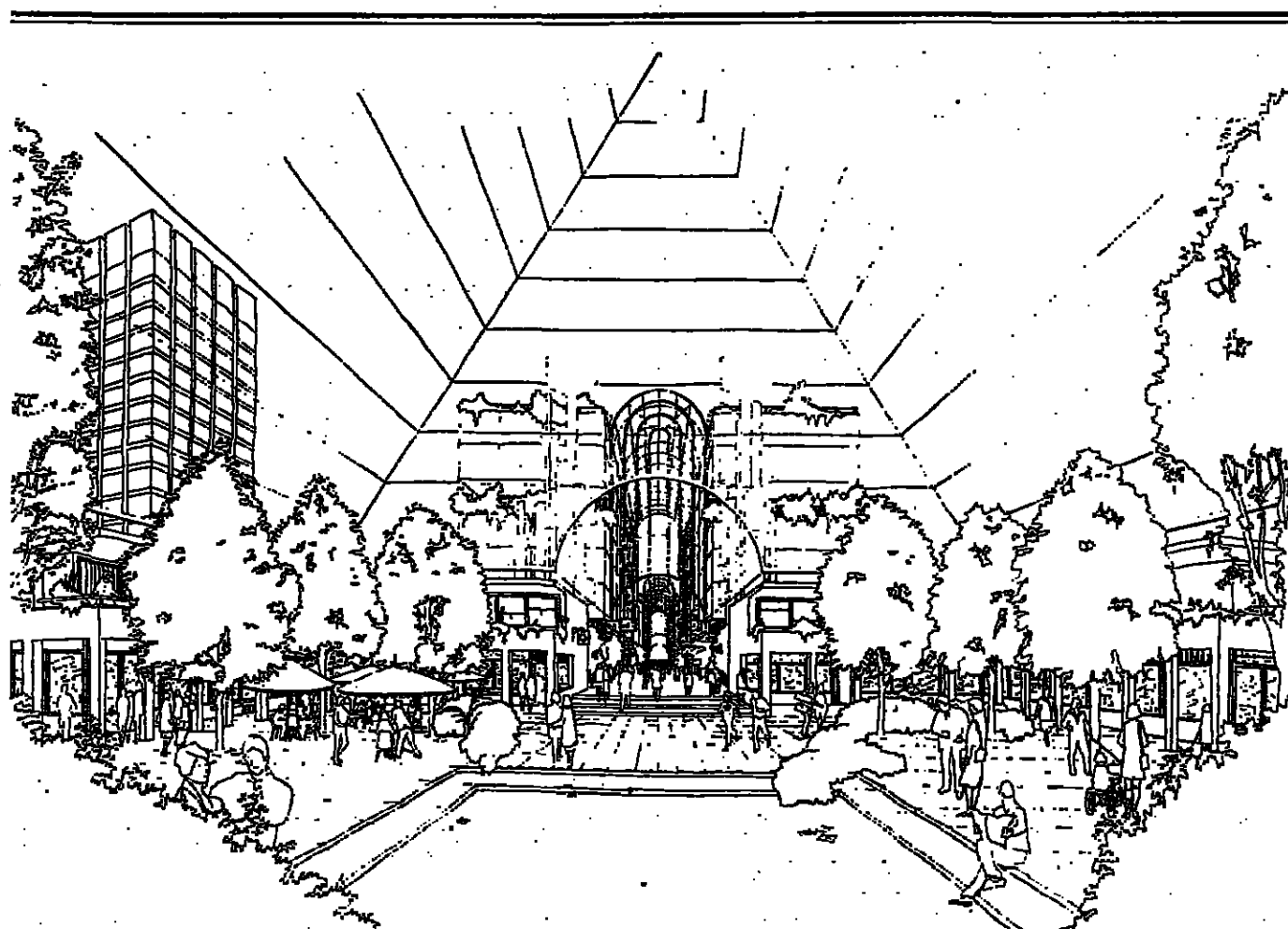
Spaces that could save the South Bank

From Battersea Park to the Surrey Docks, much of the Thames bank seems to be attacked by virtuous redevelopment plagues which will make the 1960s destruction of the City of London seem but a rash. Not all the sites are becoming available at once and they vary from potentially redundant power stations at Battersea and Battersea to the ever-diminishing stock of unbuilt Victorian warehouses on the Battersea waterfront. The schemes so far diagnosed are: a new office accommodation in addition to those elements called planning gain. (Planning gain is a euphemism whereby a developer can bribe an unacceptable scheme into compliance by offering some token flats, shops or open space to a widely grateful public.)

They have all the trade-marks of the bad old property boom days. Far from being coordinated with each other in some comprehensive plan, they vie with each other for attention — using every gimmick in terms of mass and clothing to achieve the greater impact. That this could be the case on such a scale in one of Britain's most prominent locations says little for 34 years of formal planning.

London, in fact, never really respected the Thames, and only rarely designed its grand spaces around it. Until the late Victorian era, only the grand palaces along the Strand and their replacements, like the Adams Brothers' Adelphi and Sir William Chambers' Somerset House — presented a formal frontage to the river. Elsewhere, on the north bank as, later, on the south, the development pattern was strictly utilitarian — wharves, merchants' houses and warehouses. As was demonstrated in *Save the City*, published in 1976, the postwar treatment of the oldest part of the riverfront — in the City of London itself — did not even live up to the City's own imaginative standard as displayed in London Wall.

Old wharves, buildings and lane patterns were superseded by refuse depots, multi-storey car parks, indifferent office blocks, major new roads and blight. While the GLC made its token recognition of *Kultur* on the South Bank, the economic for world demonstrated its care for historic character and scale in



Coin Street aspect by Richard Rogers: can this design bring the Centre Pompidou style to London?

its redevelopment of the area between the poor Mermaid Theatre and St Paul's Steps, whose total barbarity must be a monument to something. That being the pattern in the historic City of London, how could one begin to hope to conserve the less historically valuable frontages in Battersea, Southwark, Lambeth and Vauxhall?

Not surprisingly, people are fearful of what is likely to happen. The Green Giant saga, followed by the Riffa, Hays Wharf, Surrey Docks, new Thames Bridge, Coin Street and City of London School sagas are surely sufficient to tempt Clive James into attempting a modern *Orlando* on the Bank of the Thames. Great numbers of well meaning people are seeking

all manner of ways of controlling the threat. The London Environment Group of the Royal Institute of British Architects, for example, suggests a reduction in plot ratio which controls the amount of permitted development. Seasoned campaigners such as Lady Wynne Jones (Rusheen the Green Giant killer) have an equally simple measure. She claims that any building on the Green Giant site over 300 ft is unacceptable. And so on. What they all really mean (and are afraid to say) is that in their view the proposed buildings are ugly.

In addition to those aesthetic judgments come the views of the various relics of the South

Bank communities, such as the Waterloo Action Group. Their view is a social one: offices in these locations would be provided at the expense of both the local people and the inherent character of the area which would become even deadlier at night. While they are probably quite correct from a social and planning point of view, they have tried to put a physical form to their own proposals for Coin Street.

These turned out to be totally unconvincing groups of houses and shops around yet another urban open space. The building form and architecture of their proposal would be wholly unsuitable for the site. Not least of their problems would be the Branch Hill syndrome: how,

from the thousands of council tenants living in mediocre conditions throughout London, would they choose the favoured few to have houses by the Thames bank? By good conduct medals? City centre housing need not be cottages: acceptable high-density housing can be achieved as Dolphin Square inhabitants know full well. So can mixed developments. It is not inconceivable that the social aims of the community group could not be matched with the physical aims of the developers.

That brings us to the key question: what is it all going to look like? With one exception — that of Coin Street — the developments seem to be planned on the old theses of sculptures in space: building

freestanding to be admired in the round. With few exceptions, the buildings they replace form (or formed) a cohesive river and street front. The chief victims of this institutionalized rape of the Thames is that of urban or civic design whereby what really matters is places for people.

Office developments described in this newspaper in the past have demonstrated that high office densities can be achieved by deep-plan office buildings of only three or four storeys. It follows that those developers and architects wanting towers do so for non-functional reasons: a bit of swagger on London's skyline. At our expense. Yet if a really fine building is postulated, then we should not necessarily agree with Lady Wynne Jones about the height limitation.

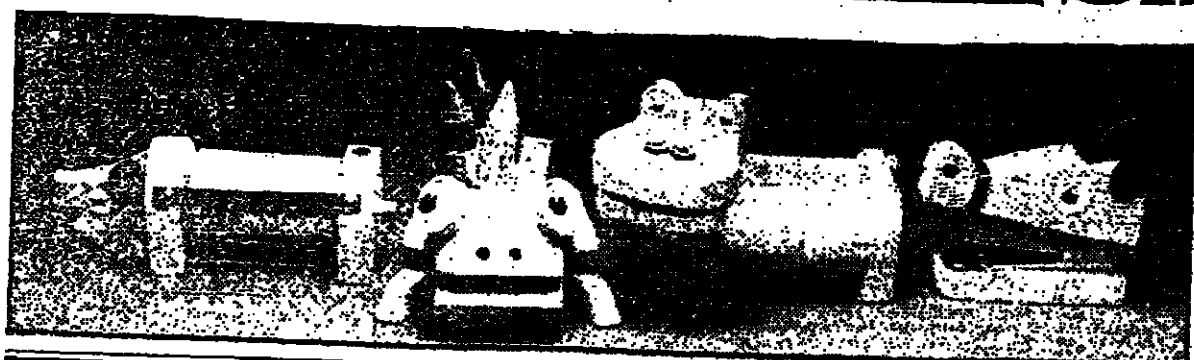
The quality of the design matters as much as the height. Much the same may be said for the plot ratio argument. What can be said from the evidence to hand is that the architectural quality in general varies from the terrible to the mediocre with touches of hilarious vulgarity (the Thames Bridge proposal by R. Seifert and Partners) on the way. But in no case — save the proposals for Coin Street by Richard Rogers and Partners — do the architects seem to have understood how to design urban space and made the attempt to do so.

The Coin Street proposal is huge, and consists mostly of offices in large building complexes. Its bulk may be too great and its social content could certainly be much greater. But nevertheless it does concentrate on creating spaces in the form of giant-scaled arcades. Rogers was the architect for the Centre Pompidou in Paris, a building which the crowd participation in street shows, acrobats and stalls is positively medieval in its success. It is just possible that he could bring the same atmosphere to London's South Bank. It is to be hoped that he gets the chance. In general, it is time that people ceased to dodge the question of what form of development they want for the Thames bank, what uses it should contain and what it should look like. It is no longer adequate to criticize purely on a question of height or mass. Nor should we get away with complaints about "faceless office blocks". If we want faces on our office blocks, it is not about time we started to think positively about the features we would like to see?

Wonderful wood ■ dressing-up designs

Shoparound

Wendy winner ■ happy headboards



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Colourful range of pen and paper containers in green, yellow or natural wood. Pen roller, £2.50, frog pen container £2.45, hippo pen holder £2.90, donkey stapler, £2.45. Add 60p p&p on each from Cuckoo, 8 Englands Lane, London NW3.

When building becomes an adventure

If rain stops play, have you a cupboardful of creativity to keep housebound children happy during the holidays? One of the latest ideas is a giant-scale construction kit that will make into a Wendy house, a climbing frame, a crawl-through tunnel and a puppet theatre.

It's called Quadro and consists of various sizes of red tubing made of Polypropylene, which is lightweight yet sturdy. The tubes are linked together with black connecting joints and there are plain black squares to clip between the spaces to make walls, floors and roofs. These can also be used as blackboards.

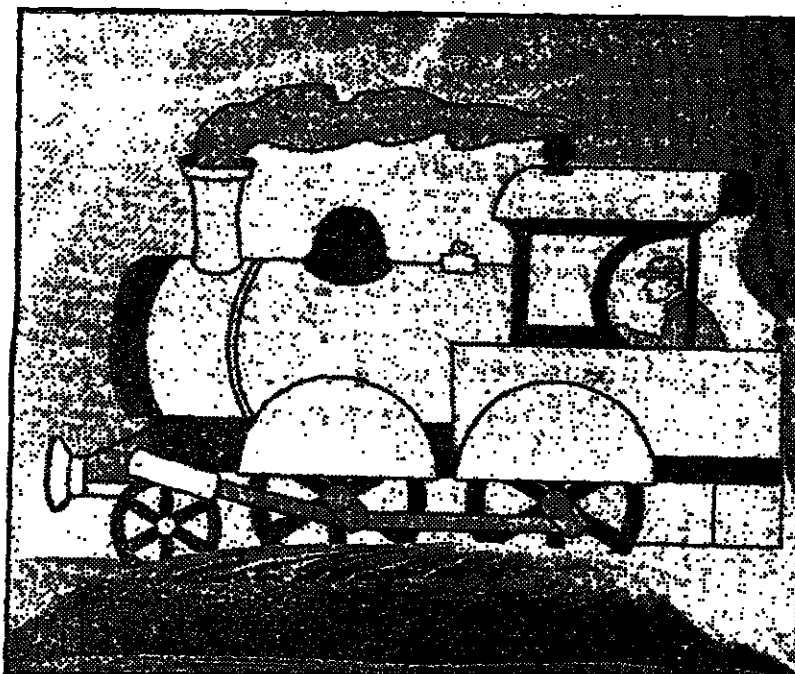
The kit is not cheap — prices vary between £90 and £115 and wheels are available at £25 a pair — but the number of items to be made from the one set of 127 parts is limited only by the size of the child's imagination. The tubes

can even be made into bookshelves, tables and chairs and the finished items are strong enough to take the weight of an adult.

Quadro comes in a re-usable storage box with instructions for making the Wendy house. After that you're on your own, but lots of illustrations show what can be made. If space is limited, the constructions can be taken down and stored in sections. Stockists include Tiger, Tiger, 219 King's Road, SW5, Jack Beasdale, 250 Sydney Street, SW3, and Frensham, Surrey, Ralston Sports and Toys, Stroud, Gloucestershire. Not all stockists have the wheels — Pied Pedaler, Thame, is one who does. Some shops, such as Heals, Tottenham Court Road, London W1, have Quadro kits in several different sizes. For other stockists contact Modulum Limited, 83 Cholmley Gardens, London NW6, telephone 01-794 9327.

Slide and crawl-through tunnel — two of several activity constructions to be made from Quadro.

The train now standing at Bedroom Three



Bed can be a terrible bore — particularly when you are young and keep getting sent there by parents who seem to think you are a parcel. But if it were a train or a castle or a zoo, there's no end to the things that a bed could do.

Which is why Bill Outram of Diplocus Designs has invented four jolly headboards for children's beds. He had a boat at the head of his bed when he was a child and he has just produced a range that includes a locomotive, a castle, a snoozing Paddington Bear and two rather playful teddy bears — presumably relatives from Euston or Waterloo, only you can't tell because they haven't any clothes.

They are all designed by children's illustrator Eliza Trimby and made and coloured by Bill Outram. He screen-prints the

designs to keep the cost down — hand-painted children's furniture is delightful but often expensive — and as he wanted a smooth but not plastic finish he chose birch, which has enough grain to show through the colour but is close enough to take the printing effectively.

Each headboard fits a standard three-foot divan or bunk bed so that as the child grows up all that needs to be changed is the headboard, not the whole bed. Each costs £29.50 to order from Diplocus Designs, Banworth, Norfolk NR11 7HW.

Delivery (22 to £3 according to area) is usually four to six weeks but Bill Outram will pull out all the stops if you need your order for a special date, such as a birthday. More details if you telephone Banworth 8025.



Newsnotes

■ The National Portrait Gallery always has original and entertaining ideas for the holidays. Top of this season's list is Royal Weddings — pick your favourite royal couple and print them on fabric (July 28 and August 5, 10am to 1pm).

Or there is Collage — bring your own material and beads — (July 30 and August 11, 10.15am to 1pm). Big Heads — making a carnival size mask (August 4 and 13) — and Twentieth Century Heroes, making your own gallery of modern heroes — bring a picture to copy or choose one in the gallery (August 6 and 12).

Each of the latter two subjects is in two parts, 10.30am to 12.30pm and 1.30pm to 3.30pm. More information from the gallery's education department, 01-930 1552 extension 53.

■ The National Gallery's children's summer quiz is for two age groups, 8 to 12 and 13 upwards. The subject is Love and Marriage — not always taken too seriously — and 12 works will be considered, with quiz sheets encouraging close observation.

The sheets can be collected from the children's desk at the Orange Street entrance. The gallery is open until 8pm on Wednesdays during July and August and until 7pm on other weekdays. Sundays 2pm to 6pm.

■ Why should children have all the fun? The first festival of herbs and spices will be held at the Farnham Maltings, Farnham, Surrey on July 17 and 18. There will be exhibits and demonstrations of the use of herbs in cooking and perfumery and the exhibition is open from 10am to 6pm, admission 50p including a catalogue, 25p for children and senior citizens.



Animal suits for five to seven year-olds — £12.40 from Tiger Tiger, 219 King's Road, SW3, or by mail from the makers, Tinker Tailor (see address, right). Male chauvinist pigs, bear-faced liars or wolves in lamb's clothing need not apply.

Rather be a tiger?

Dressing-up is such fun that it seems a shame the peak pretend period is between the ages of five to seven. The rest of us have to be content to role-play in our little Emanuel numbers or city pin-stripes, but for small people there is a splendid new range of animal suits.

They are designed by Tinker Tailor, a partnership of Sue Peto and Jill Davies, who began sewing last December "to earn some Christmas money", and developed a range of dressing-up clothes for friends' children which was so successful they have now to employ other people to do the sewing while they concentrate on choosing materials and thinking up new ideas.

The new animal costumes are all in hand-washable fabrics with hand-painted soft rubber masks. The emphasis is on a good finish — seven, but many a dressing-up clothes fall to bits in no time", says Sue Peto — and on fabrics that feel soft and pleasant to wear.

There are seven species — dog, cat, tiger, teddy, elephant, pig and lamb — all made in one size to fit the five to seven, but with elasticated cuffs on arms and legs to adapt to smaller and larger children. If your child refuses to be a British standard, special sizes can be made to order.

In London the costumes are stocked by Tiger, Tiger, 219 King's Road, SW3, and if you can get them direct from Tinker Tailor, PO Box 85, London SW14 for £11.95 including p & p.

Wine/Pamela Vandyke Price

Australia: the crucial test

Australia is so huge (Europe would fit into it five times) that generalizations about the wines are difficult. Standards are high, interest — especially in the inter-state and regional competitions — keen. The influence of the world-famous Roseworthy College, in the Barossa Valley, the similar institution Wogga, in the Adelaide's Wine Institute mean that today's wine makers are able to improve the established vineyards and encourage the individual styles of the new ones.

Makers are able to keep back wines until they are drinkable — Australia still has space —

and the use of wood is emphasized an interesting point is made about this by Anders Ousback, an Australian who enjoys great respect in his homeland. He considers that, whereas in California wood is used virtually to create the style of a wine, in Australia the regional differences in character are already appreciated and have emerged, so that the use of wood is to enhance this style.

The Australian Wine Centre, 25 Frith St, W1 lists 50 Australian reds and they have an attractive booklet, with maps, which describes all the wines they stock, from about £3.10 to £4.80.

Advances of Southwold, Suffolk, have the Craigmor Cabernet Sauvignon 1979 from the Mudgee, New South Wales. The region which has its own new appellation and several enthusiastic managers. This wine is almost black in tone, full but with a close-packed, honeycomb-like bouquet, still far from its prime and therefore, it is now, merits decanting or leaving open for half a day before drinking.

The odd, pancake flat region of Coonawarra (the aboriginal name means "honey-suckle") with the terra rossa reddish soil running like a stripe alongside the main road, is quite unlike any fine vineyard I have ever seen, but the wines are intricate and impressive. Wynn is one of the great names; its Coonawarra Cabernets can last 20 years. Victoria Wine branches have the 1976, warmly fragrant, deep, with a sweet,

finely-balanced taste that shows why it won the coveted "Jimmy Watson" trophy Jan 1977. It costs £4.

Wynn's 1975 Cabernet Shiraz, another bargain at £3 and perhaps easier to enjoy now. From Western Australia, they have Houghton's Cabernet Sauvignon 1977, a wine that has a deceptively gentle initial appearance. It glides like the beautiful Swan River via its lisp, defined bouquet, not the firmly constituted basic Bavour, a drawn-out delight.

Although decanting is not usual, it is not unknown in Australia and I recommend all fine Australian wines merit and benefit by aeration.

Cabernet Sauvignon tends to be dominant — it can be interesting to compare versions from different regions. The Shiraz (the Rhône Syrah) makes wines of a creamy, alluring style, the Hermitage (the Cinsaut) those with a taut, crisp character.

Two newly established shops, each called The Winery, 4 Clifton Rd, Maida Vale, W.9, and Queens Club, 2 Chareville Rd, W14 are headed by Anders Ousback. He stocks Brown Bros 1977 Cabernet Sauvignon (£3.27) and their 1975 Milawa Shiraz (£2.95). This family firm made its first vintage in 1889 and this year they will offer 35 wines from single varieties. The Winery also have the Barossa Valley's fragrant, full 1975 Yalumba Walter's Blend Cabernet Sauvignon (£4.45), and the 1975 Rothbury Estate Individual

Paddock Hermitage (£4.95), a four-square, proud wine, typical of the Hunter Valley, also demonstrating the exuberant charm of the maker.

Averys (Park St, Bristol) list 20 Australian reds, including the enchanting classic Cabernet Sauvignon Bin 49 of the Lessingham Estate, from Clare in South Australia; the 1975 and 1978 vintages cost £7.30. Vintages do not seem to vary much, but aging does reveal individuality. Augustus Barnett branches have another Clare wine, the 1978 Stanley Water, also listed. Cabernet Sauvignon (£3.55), beginning to be good.

Averys lists ten reds from McWilliams, two from Rothbury Estate and six from Tyell, whose weekly named "dry reds", many of them medal winners, are packed with fruit and shades of flavour. Prices start about £3.78.

North of Melbourne in the Goulburn Valley is Chateau Tabbutt, under vines for over a century. With rust-red and cream décor and red roses at the end of the rows of vines, it is a lovely sight. The 1977 Shiraz (£4.10) and the unusual 1980 Tabbutt Marsanne, wafting a "gun tree" bouquet and very charming, for £4.05. Visitors to Melbourne should also sample the wines of Mitchelton and Glenlivet.

There are many plants carrying the common name "rose" which, of course, are not true roses — the rose of Sharon (*Hippocrepis calycinum*) and the quelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*) for example. But there are some two dozen "lilies" which bear no relation to the genus *Lilium*.

Just now the white arum lily *Zantedeschia aethiopica* "Crownborough" is delightful with its white spathes 6in or more long, each with its conspicuous yellow spadix. It has been in bloom for nearly two months. The variety "Crownborough" is harder than the type species and will usually survive the winter except in very cold districts.

My wife has grown hers in a border at the foot of the house, facing south, and in winter she covers them with glass or plastic frame lights.

If they are grown in an open border they should be covered with bracken or straw in winter. It is not generally realized that *Z. aethiopica* is hardly if grown as an aquatic plant in six to 10in of water and will usually survive all but the severest weather. Grown in a greenhouse or conservatory with a minimum temperature of 45°F they make handsome plants in seven to 10in pots to bring indoors while they are in bloom.

As the roots are rhizomes pot-grown plants should be gradually allowed to dry out after flowering and then kept dry until January or February

when they are started into growth again.

The modern day lilies, varieties of *Hemerocallis*, are an enormous improvement on those we knew years ago.

My favourites are "Black Magic" deep mahogany, "Burning Daylight" deep orange, "Giant Moon" very large pale yellow, "Pink Damask" and "Stafford", red with a yellow throat.

From now on until the end of September various kniphofias will be in flower. I think they are mostly known as red-hot poker rather than torch lilies but the latter is perhaps a more sensible name because many of the new varieties are not the traditional red-tipped spikes but orange, pale yellow or ivory spikes.

The newest introductions such as "Ada", orange yellow, the "Bressingham Hybrid" a variety of shades, "Little Maid" ivory and "Fiery Red" are very suitable for small gardens as they are all about three feet high or slightly less. Of course, if one has the room, the massive orange-brown spikes of "C. M. Prichard", five or six feet high, are very impressive.

While nothing to do with roses or lilies, the "box lilies" varieties of *Impatiens* have been vastly improved in recent years. Many people have discovered that they make splendid bedding plants while they are, of course, pot plants par excellence for offices, living rooms, sunlounges or the greenhouse. Under glass, how-

ever, they should not be allowed direct sun in summer, nor should they be placed on a sunny windowsill in hot weather.

They are easily raised from seed, and by cuttings, which may be rooted in a mixture of half sand and half peat or even in a jar of water. Impatiens enjoy the semi-shade, and indeed the orange-flowered varieties are best not planted in full sun as the flowers tend to burn. The seed catalogues offer a wide range of varieties, mainly in mixtures, some with flowers as much as two and a half inches across. I am particularly fond of the green-and-white and the gold-and-white striped varieties with pink flowers that are now appearing in the florists' shops and we have used them this year in tubs and hanging baskets to good effect.

Impatiens do tend to become rather leggy but the stems may be cut back and new shoots will appear. The young tips of the stems removed may be used as cuttings. The best time to cut back plants that have become unshapely is March, but if necessary they may be trimmed back now. It is best to try to maintain 50 to 55°F in winter. They will put up with temperatures as low as 45°F but they may lose leaves and they must be watered very sparingly — kept only just moist in fact.

This has been a peculiar gardening season and one in which I think plants will benefit from applications of quick-act-

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Two Times writers consider some of the social and political implications of the recent wave of rioting

Why so many children take to the streets

Peter Watson

The social sciences come in for so much stick these days for not being "relevant" or "effective", that it is only fair to point out to Mr Kenneth Oxford, the Chief Constable of Merseyside, and even to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that they are a little late in the day in condemning parents who allow their children to roam the streets in Tootsie, Moss Side and in Tootsie.

For quite a while now, psychologists, sociologists, paediatricians and some social workers and teachers have been arguing that parental laxity towards their children is an important factor in juvenile delinquency and in its frightening increase. Only three weeks ago, a research project was forwarded to the Home Office Research Unit (the unit which has been much reduced in size recently) proposing a study of the effectiveness of fines on parents for controlling their children. It was being considered by Home Office staff yesterday but approval is some way off.

The research on lax parents, which has been completed and published, provides a cogent explanation for this behaviour which the Chief Constable, Mrs Jill Knight MP, and the Prime Minister find so difficult to understand. Mrs Knight, at least, might be expected to know about the work: it was carried out in Birmingham, where she is an MP.

As a result of this and other research, many professionals have been arguing also that raising children is too complex a business in a modern world to be left entirely to parents. They have taken some stick for that notion, too.

Here are four facts which together suggest one practical innovation that we might introduce in the wake of Tootsie, Brixton and Southall.

● Children of lax parents are seven times more likely to be delinquent than children of strict parents; only about nine per cent of children of lax parents stay out of trouble. These figures are taken from a study of parents, children and crime in an inner-city area of Birmingham by Harriet Wilson and Geoffrey Herbert.

Laxity as such is not related to any inherent weakness in the working classes which renders them less likely to watch over their children. The parents in the Birmingham study, lax or strict, were all manual workers. The only difference was whether the families lived in the suburbs, where more than half the children spent their leisure time in the home, or in the inner city, where 85 per cent spent their leisure outdoors.

Laxity, or what is seen as laxity, to an extent, a reaction to living in poor, overcrowded conditions. To be more specific, Wilson and Herbert found that the more crowded the conditions, the more likely parents were to withdraw from close supervision when other people's children were involved in play to minimise tensions with neighbours.

The fact that only nine per cent of children of lax parents keep out of trouble shows not only how widespread the tendency is in some areas but how much help some parents need.

Many people bridle whenever "help" of this sort is mentioned: it smacks of inter-

ference by meddlers who think they know better. But the fact is that society is changing. As the psychologist, Robert Rapoport, points out in his book, *Fathers, Mothers and Others*, we are at a pivotal point in the history of the family, with new models for family life and of relationships between the family and society. That may be why the riots are happening now.

And as Mia Kellmer Pringle, Director of the National Children's Bureau, says, perhaps it is time to preach very loudly that being a parent today is a far from glamorous occupation. In romanticizing parenthood we may have hindered some parents' appreciation of the difficulties they would have to face.

Many social scientists now believe that the increased liberalism and permissiveness in child-rearing during the past 15-20 years, while perhaps all well and good for the educated middle classes in the leafy suburbs, is counter-productive for the families of manual workers living in inner city housing estates. Not because the parents there are inadequate, but simply because there isn't the physical space in their homes to be so indulgent with their children, of whom there tend to be more than in middle-class families.

Less well-educated families therefore cannot provide the opportunities to learn, to explore and to enjoy life that growing souls need. So the children simply disappear from their homes—and the figures

show the great majority will almost certainly end up as delinquents.

It is that sounds as though some specialists are advocating one kind of upbringing for the rich and another for the poor—well, that's what it sounds like. Now the next fact.

● It is wrong to think in terms of large neighbourhoods when tackling this problem. Wilson and Herbert's research shows that delinquency rates vary widely over very small areas and can be affected by a tiny number of very delinquent youths, who sway others.

This is more than saying there are gangs with "ring-leaders". It is a way of seeing group behaviour, in the manner of physics, as having a "critical mass": when certain individuals are gathered together an explosion occurs.

It is in fact a hopeful sign for it shows that there is no subculture of violence to which all youths in an area wholeheartedly subscribe, not yet anyway. It is just as necessary for the police to understand this as the rest of us. It is properly a matter for them to "take out" the very delinquent youths and it will make their job easier if we all understand and concede what they are, (p) agents. But it also means that parents have a positive role in cutting out much of the rest of the delinquency. And that brings us to the next two sets of facts, which are rather more important than the first two.

● Only 11 per cent of British schools offer courses in parent-craft, and only 2 per cent of pupils actually follow these courses (0.001 per cent being boys).

● In 1973, an attempt to set up a British Association for Parent Education failed and the idea that parents might need help has not caught on here to anywhere near the same extent as in Europe and North America.

These two things need to be taken together. The National Children's Bureau has for some time been at the sharp end of those specialists who would like to see more serious attention given to being a parent. Perhaps Brixton, Tootsie and Southall will help their case but in their booklet, *Preparation for Parenthood*, they point up an interesting paradox in our schools.

Although only two per cent of pupils actually take courses on parent-craft, nearly half of the girls surveyed in one Scottish study put child care or social education at the top of the list of things they would have liked to have studied at school, given the chance.

Less than half of the 16,000 16-year-olds in the NCB's National Child Development Study were satisfied with the information they received at school on the growth of children, less than a third with the teaching on the care of babies and less than a quarter with the teaching on family problems.

The demand by schoolchildren for formal parent-craft courses seems to be there and the same is true with adults. A study by the Department of Health and Social Services in 1974 suggested that there is still "a surprising amount of ignorance among parents of all

social classes about what can be expected of children at various ages, and what their real needs are, and it was felt that many parents don't understand how to play with and communicate with their children."

Courses do not necessarily change behaviour. A project at Aston University directed by Professor Richard Whitfield is looking at the effectiveness of the relatively few parent education programmes we have, so perhaps that will help things along. But must we wait for the end of Professor Whitfield's three-year project? Shouldn't Brixton and Tootsie convince us that something along these lines is called for urgently, especially now that we know from Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, that the housing situation is unlikely to improve for several years: as a result the "laxity" of some parents will not go away, and may increase.

It begins to look as though housing and other environmental factors, quite apart from the familiar economic ones, are having a divisive effect on our children. The poorer ones are driven into vandalism and delinquency for no other reason than there is not enough space or excitement at home to stay there. Better-off children have benefited from recent theories about child rearing but these have done poorer children more harm than good, as reflected first in unprecedented juvenile delinquency and now in rioting on a scale that most of us never thought we would witness.

Here, anyway, is something we can do. It is not the complete answer but it is grounded in some sensible science and we should be thankful for that.

The risks and the rewards for the Tories

Geoffrey Smith

What will be the political effects of this week's riots? I am thinking not of the broad consequences for society, but of the more limited question of the impact on party politics. The most obvious and most immediate effect will be to push the issue of public order right up the political agenda. This will seem shocking to many people of liberal persuasion who see the disorders above all as a challenge to the Government to improve the underlying social and economic conditions in the trouble spots.

But I believe the instinctive reaction of most people will be less subtle and less generous. They will want the authorities to put a stop to violations of the law. They fear violence and they will want the perpetrators to be punished. Their sympathy for the rioters will be brushed aside with arguments of the kind that have been used so often in the past.

This is bound to be an advantage for the Conservatives. There are some issues on which the electorate takes it for granted that one party will always perform better than another. What else has happened recently. Just as Labour is thought more likely to bring down unemployment and to get on well with the trade unions, so there is a conviction that the Conservatives are best equipped to handle law and order. This is still true, according to the latest Gallup poll, even though it was taken after Brixton.

So there is the paradox that the more disorder there is, the greater the immediate party political benefit is likely to be for the Conservatives. But in politics it is not only the immediate benefit that counts and all recent party political history suggests that it is not enough for any party to derive an advantage from one issue alone. The critical factor for a government is whether it conveys a general impression of being in control of events. It will not gain for any length of time from public attention being dominated by one particular issue—no matter how favourable an issue that may be for it. In the process it has lost the confidence of the electorate in its competence.

The last general election provided a case in point. During the campaign both MORI and National Opinion Polls (NOP) found that even just before the election a majority of voters thought that Labour was best able to deal with strikes and the unions. Yet there can be hardly any doubt that the industrial chaos of that winter was a principal reason for Labour's defeat. It contributed to the belief that Mr Callaghan's Government had lost its grip.

In the three months before the February 1974 election Gallup found in four separate polls that there was always a majority who believed that the trade unions rather than Mr Heath's Government were mainly responsible for the current economic situation. Yet the voters were not prepared to return that Government to office. They wanted an administration that would bring life back to normal. No more power cuts and three-day weeks.

That points to the danger for Mrs Thatcher's Government in the present situation. It is the second-stage reaction that may be damaging politically. No matter how much the voters may believe that the Conservatives are the best way to order, they are not likely to retain confidence for long in an administration that seems to have lost control of events. If the disorders continue, it will therefore be critical for ministers not to give the impression

of simply wringing their hands, or transferring blame. They will need to inspire assurance that they can cope.

This raises the third political effect of the riots: their impact on the balance of power within the Cabinet. It should strengthen the influence of the wets—if I may continue to use a term whose social meaning is now generally understood and for which there is no adequate substitute. The wets have never put forward an alternative economic strategy. What they have done is to point to the social dangers of taking Mrs Thatcher's economic ideas too far. Those warnings must now seem to have been justified.

It is true that all sorts of qualifications may be made: the cause of the riots is not so simple as that. None the less, it is much harder to brush aside such arguments as for his colleagues to withhold consent to Mr Prior's youth employment package. There will be even less threat of a further major assault on public spending.

In terms of personalities, Mrs Thatcher would now be taking a much greater political risk if she were to drop another wet in an autumn reshuffle. She has earlier considered getting rid of Sir Ian Gilmour and Lord Carrington made representations, and there have been rumours that she might seek to strengthen her hold over the Cabinet by dismissing another great wet, Mr John Birt. That would never have been wise: now it would be foolhardy. It would give the impression of a craven warfare mentality at No 10.

This week's events might also have complicated Mrs Thatcher's choice of a new party chairman. There have been some signs that Mr Norman Tebbit was becoming the favoured candidate. But it ought now to be evident that he is too much of a hardliner and lacks the personal stature to lead the party through what is bound to be a delicate period. This autumn's conference could well become an unpleasant affair with Conservatives losing their sense of proportion in their cry for tougher law and order. The party would then be in a position to choose a more moderate and experienced chairman if it is both to place a proper emphasis in public order and to seem in touch with modern British society.

Mr Whitelaw has the wisdom and the experience, but this is not a time when he could easily be spared from the Home Office. Finally, what of Mrs Thatcher herself? Her performance this week, especially in the political broadcast, has not been impressive. Her tone is too strident and defensive to meet the needs of a fearful society. She cannot speak to the disaffected. But it does not follow that she is about to be removed by some palace revolution. It is a cherished political myth that the Tories have always got rid of a leader as soon as he failed to measure up to requirements. Yet Churchill stayed longer than most of his colleagues. It took less than a year to remove Eden and Harold Macmillan. Mr Heath hung on long enough to dish Mr Whitelaw's chances.

To depose a determined Prime Minister is a more difficult and hazardous operation than is commonly supposed. It is more likely that Mrs Thatcher will stay, while the ground beneath her begins to shift.

Sandwich ghosts and giants

The Open golf championship pitches camp at Sandwich each week after three decades in which it never came closer to London than Lancashire. What kept it away from Royal St George's all of those years since Bobby Locke won the first of its four titles in 1949 was mostly the difficulty of getting to the course.

Sandwich is ancient and picturesque; time stands still in the narrow streets between half-timbered houses, and one half-expects to catch sight of a Roman legionary queuing for a bus to return him to the fortress of Rutupia, which has now become the ruins of Richborough Castle outside the town.

It is a place for ghosts, and on the course they will be jostling the crowds in the coming days, senior among them J. H. Taylor of the weighty boots and the weighty masher, on his way to a landmark in history, the first Open title won by an English professional in the first Open to be held outside Scotland, in 1894. St George's (it was not yet Royal) was only the fourth club to act as host to the Open. In 1977 Turnberry became the 14th.

A whiff of American tobacco

out there on the dunes might be emanating from the shade of Walter Travis, a little, middle-aged American who smoked black cheroots and in 1904 became the first American to win the British Amateur, creating havoc among the flower of British golf with his new-fangled putter.



Walter Hagen at Sandwich in the 1920s

Walter Hagen smoked cigars, but by the 1920s, the decade of his two victories at Sandwich, we were beginning to get used to transatlantic ways. He lights one up as he waits for the on-man to finish who might conceivably catch him.

George Duncan has gone mad out there and needs a 68 to tie. He takes one more, which is nice for Hagen's caddy, who is given the whole of his first prize: £50. This year it will be £25,000.

There is nothing dull about Sandwich history. Taylor's winning total in 1894 was the highest ever in the championship and, at 326 is unlikely to be exceeded this year. Ten years later, when the gullie ball was a thing of the past, 70 was broken there for the first time in an Open, by Bird, in the third round and twice again in the fourth.

The winning score of Jack White, 295, was the first of only four winning scores in the 120 years of the Open which got lower every round. And it was Sandwich that had, by common consent, the worst storm of them all, in 1938, when the gale took only three minutes to reach Prince's clubhouse from the wreckage of the trade tent,

three-quarters of a mile away. Sandwich is a deeply buried in the past that all its giants have become ghosts. Henry Cotton won his first and best-remembered title there. His second round of 65 still stands the imagination, even in an age when both Turnberry and Muirfield have suffered the indignity of a 63.

Who will come nearest to breaking 60 this time? Cotton was ahead with one round to go by the embarrassing margin of ten strokes; which led an American, Macdonald Smith, to remark in the interval that he was wasting his time on the practice putting green; he should be working on holing out with his brassie.

With a lead like that Cotton was bound to come back to the field. In the end, his courage held and he came only halfway back, but it was an anxious first 12 holes. Nerves played their part, as he freely admitted, but there were other pressures: too long a wait in a small tent before finally teeing off after a queasy lunch, it seems, of spaghetti washed down with water.

The dazzling golf played by Bobby Locke in the play-off of that last Open at Sandwich, has been largely eclipsed by the broken bottle into which Harry Bradshaw's ball hopped during the second round of the championship. Bradshaw stood no truck with the rule book; he wanted to get on with it, so he gave the thing a peanant's clout, moving it several yards.

It can never be said for certain that it cost him the title, but he took six there and his 77 for the round was seven strokes more than any of his others. In the play-off Locke scored 67 and 68; Bradshaw was so far behind that he might have conceded victory before the end, as Arnold Maddy had done in the same circumstances over the same course to Harry Vardon in 1911, muttering as he did so at the 34th: "I can't not play zis dam' game!"

A glimpse of Jack Nicklaus and Arnold Palmer, at opposite ends of their career, brings us almost up to date. Nicklaus played his only British Amateur at Sandwich after the Walker Cup match of 1959 and was beaten in the semi-finals by William Hyndman III, but he won Royal St George's most treasured trophy, its Gold Vase.

Palmer's acquaintance was quite different. He has been nominated in 1975 non-playing captain of the American Ryder Cup team. He had won nothing of importance of late in his own country, but in the spring he came to Europe, won the Spanish Open, then on to Sandwich for the PGA championship. He finished first, ahead of most of the British Ryder Cup team—a moment of delicious irony for him.

Last year, in what sounded like a valedictory match, may turn out next week not to have been. Palmer gave a warning against over-commercialization of our Open championship. Such an old friend of the event was in a special position to do so and it was flattering that he took the trouble, but I am not sure his fears were well grounded. For years the main theme of criticism directed at the Royal and Ancient was that it tended to be too conservative, if not reactionary; now they were being told they were in danger of losing sight of the golf for money's sake. If the truth lies somewhere between the two criticisms, they have probably got things just about right.

They may have altered their stance but they still have their eye on the ball. Next week we shall be better able to judge.

Peter Ryde



Artistic controversy has always dogged the career of Sir John Rothenstein, who is 80 today. From onslaughts on abstract painting and modern architecture to committee resignations about the quality of statues and the celebrated battleground of the Tate Affair of the fifties, he has seldom been at peace with his colleagues and contemporaries.

Sir John, the son of the painter Sir William, embarked on his argumentative progress in 1933 when he resigned as director of the City Art Gallery in Leeds. In 1938 he became director of the Tate Gallery. As he was walking into the build-

ing on his first day, he met a member of staff rushing out who told him he had had enough.

But his tenure started well, and the gallery was transformed to make rapid progress as a national institution. Then, in 1952 LeRoouz Smith LeRoouz joined the staff, an event which Sir John marked as the beginning of the "Tate Affair". Over the years this led to a deep schism over Sir John's choice of paintings for the gallery, with the trustees and critics on one side and Sir John on the other.

He left the Tate in 1964 and a year

later was haranguing everything from the enormous prices paid for paintings and the shabby productions of modern artists to the students of St Andrew's University, of which he had been elected Rector.

Since then he has completed his three-volume *Modern English Painters* and a three-volume autobiography, of which the second volume, *Brave Day, Hideous Night*, chronicles the "Tate Affair". Sir John is pictured at his home at Brook Green, London, in front of a painting by Roy de Maistre.

Bryan Appleyard

On the slow train to China

by Alan Hamilton

On Tuesday an intrepid traveller, clutching a £2,000 ticket and a fistful of visas, will board a train at Victoria Station to become the one thousandth passenger on the world's longest and slowest railway journey, the overland route to Hongkong.

It is a journey for those who are tired of travelling hopelessly in the knee-wrenching time-capsules of the air, and who must be in no hurry to arrive. The 9,331.6 miles from London to Kowloon station are covered in a leisurely 39 days, although passengers in an unseemly rush can cover the ground in 20 days by cutting out some of the more exotic stopovers.

Riding the rails to South-east Asia was impossible for 30 years while the borders of China were firmly closed to Westerners with train tickets. It first became possible in 1979, after four years of negotiation by British travel agents with the railway and immigration authorities of 10 countries, and on February 28 that year the first band of Hongkong-bound passengers, waving smugly to commuters arriving from Bromley and Purley, pulled out of Victoria. They arrived.

The route of the Central Kingdom Express (which is not one train, but 15 lies by Dover, Paris, Berlin and Warsaw to Moscow, then five days on the Trans-Siberian to Irkutsk, capital of Siberia. Passengers then plunge south-east into Mongolia, spending a night at the Hotel Ulan Bator "B" (reportedly superior to Hotel Ulan Bator "A"), before rolling south to Peking.

Here the route lunges westward into central China to the city of Xian, to allow travellers

to inspect the spectacular excavations of the terracotta army of the Qin emperor. The passengers, by now up to day 30, complete the journey by meandering through China for a further nine days.

Although the journey is patently more adventure than convenience, passengers are protected from the more alarming discomforts of distant railway administrations. Travel is by soft class all the way, and on some of the riskier sections the passengers take their own food. The gastronomic nadir of the excursion is said to lie somewhere between Moscow and Irkutsk.

Nevertheless demand for tickets is increasing, spurred perhaps by the best-selling railway explorations of Mr Paul Theroux. In 1979 there were four departures from Victoria;

now the service runs weekly.

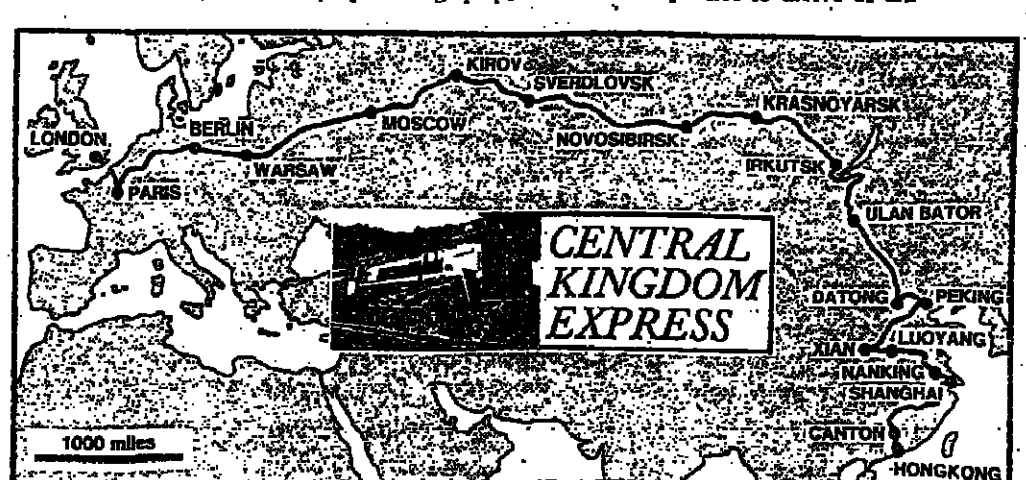
Mr Philip Morrell, the London travel agent who takes the bookings, reports that half the passengers are North American, and that only 10 per cent are British. Most seem to be over 50, and from the professional classes. Australians, who have a habit of turning up on some of the world's most obscure trains, are surprisingly few.

Nowadays for a past age of grand and leisurely travel forms a large part of the journey's appeal, according to Mr Morrell. But the trouble with nostalgia is that it conveniently filters out the grit: your correspondent knows well Chinese hotel food, the Central Kingdom Express passengers where the bath taps have to be turned on 45 minutes before the brown water appears, the plumbing plays sub-Stravinsky

arrangements at dead of night, and the food is ideal for filling the cracks in the Russian-built plaster.

But nostalgia will not be stilled. Later this year Mr Morrell intends to offer through tickets on two more of the world's last great railway journeys. The first, on the Raj Express, is a comparatively straightforward run from the Khyber Pass to Colombo in 29 days.

The second is a little trickier, being a 37-day marathon ride from the Cape to Cairo, fulfilling Cecil Rhodes' dream for a mere £2,200. But Mr Morrell has concluded with regret that not even his intrepid customers should be forced into being passengers of Uganda Railways, and they will therefore fly in an unromantic aircraft from Dar es Salaam to Khartoum. To travel hopefully is better than not to arrive at all.



The Inter-continental: from Victoria to Hongkong.

Some skeletons in the dictionary

Some words are ghosts. Others are merely superannuated. Your true ghost word is a very rare beast indeed, a wild impossible chimera that never before entered into the heart of man to conceive. It has no existence outside the pages of a dictionary and even there it is not last for long.

The most famous example is the active verb *fouge*, which Dr Johnson defined in his *Dictionary* as "to drive with sudden impetuosity", and as "a word out of use." As an example Samuel gave a passage from Camden in Philemon Holland's elegant translation: "We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as smoothly and moderately as any of the more nations, who *fouge* their words, and beset their throats with fat and full spirits."

Alas and dammit, the word *fouge* and the definition are ghosts; though the gloss is strictly true, since the word has never been in use. Johnson had misread the long "s" in the citation. What Philemon had actually written was *soupe*.

Dord is another agreeable ghost word. It made a brief spectral apparition in Webster's Second, only to be removed at the first opportunity, viz. Webster's Third. The ghost was mere misreading and contraction into one word of the alternative D and T. It was defined as a term in physics and chemistry for "dense".

It is undecided whether or not there has ever been an instance of either of these ghost words appearing outside the dictionary. All argument is against it; but all hope is for it.

ghosts, but they do not sound well. However, the predictable that it is dangerous to predict which words are superannuated or going out of use. In 1758 Laurence Temple published a tract entitled *Sketches of Various Subjects*, which included a sketch "Of Superannuated Words". In this class Temple listed "encroach", "purport", "froward", and "swerve".

"Witout", on the other hand, (OED: a malapropism) is aware of and complaisant with the infidelity of his wife; a contented cuckold he judged to be old-fashioned but much-used. Either Laurence Temple was a rotten philologist or some superannuated words found a new lease of life when other robust words faded away.

Poltergeist words change their meanings through misapprehension with a sudden loud noise. For example, "scarifying" is widely used today as a colloquial synonym for "scaring". Until now, what it used to mean was "covering with scratches or scars", as when scoring the bark of a tree or breaking up the surface of a road.

For another example, those who package frozen foods and cook Chinese food err when they suppose that "crispy" is primarily a friendlier and more tempting way of saying "crisp". That old poltergeist "crispy" used to mean curly, wavy, and undulated, as in crispy hair. I have met hairy curly noodle in my chop suey, but I doubt whether that "crispy" was intended in that way.

Philip Howard

هكذا من الألف



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE SEARCH FOR HONEST MONEY

It has been a bad week for the Bank of England. On Monday it engineered an unnecessary rise in interest rates to protect a sterling parity which is too high. On Wednesday it suffered the humiliation of seeing the latest experiment in Government funding, the index-linked gilt stock, fail miserably when offered for tender. The Bank has managed to get rid of the stock since then, but the price which it has received has done two kinds of harm. Interest rates are now firmly set at a higher level than they ought or need to be; and the new stock has got off to such an inauspicious start that some people suspect that the whole affair has been done deliberately to kill the new stock at birth. Those suggestions are clearly wrong, but they show the extent to which markets are disillusioned by the way the authorities have handled the issue.

Indexation of the value of Government stocks has been a long time coming. Governments have held back because they fear that it will be seen as an admission that inflation is here to stay or because they quite like to ignore the fundamental deceit of inflation and reap the advantage of repaying their debts in a depreciating currency. It has been clear for many years that the system of using high fixed interest rates to sell Government stock was not in the general interest. The pensioners whose funds are used lose money if the interest rate fails to match inflation, as it usually does. The Government finds itself

trapped in a world where it cannot afford to bring inflation down too fast because of the effect this would have on the real rate of interest which it pays.

Indexed stocks are a welcome step towards a more rational system. But their introduction has been plagued by half-heartedness. Only pension funds are allowed to buy the stock, which makes it harder for the Government to sell and debars individual members of the population from obtaining the protection which it affords. When the first index stock was introduced last year it was restricted to British funds to prevent new inflows of money from abroad. The pound was rising sharply in the foreign exchange markets and the Government wanted to find ways to prevent it going up still further.

That argument no longer holds. The pound has been falling and the authorities have been looking for ways to prop it up. So the bar on foreign holdings no longer makes sense. Nor is it reasonable to prevent ordinary people in Britain from buying the stock. The argument is that it would be embarrassing if ordinary holders were forced to pay capital gains tax on the appreciation of a stock which had only been increased in line with inflation. Therefore the stock is restricted to pension funds which do not pay the tax.

The fictional nature of such capital gains is a bit more blatant in the case of an indexed stock, but the profits

are really no more real when share prices move up in line with inflation. The solution is to reform our archaic taxation system, not impose restrictions on who can buy the stock. By limiting sales to the pension funds, the authorities run the risk that those institutions would insist on receiving a high yield on their money. That is what they have done, since though the real interest rate on the stock was meant to be 2 per cent, the actual rate of return is virtually 3 per cent. If this pattern is continued when new issues of the stock appear, the Government will end up paying far more than it expected to or than it thought.

It is probable that in the circumstances of the past week the Bank had no option but to accept a low price for the stock, which means a high yield for the pension funds. Not to have done so would have resulted in the Bank being left with large quantities of stock it did not want and would have meant that so little indexed stock was actually in the hands of the institutions that no market could develop.

But the lesson for the future is obvious. The stock should be made available to the general public. The government often stresses the need for competition and choice. If the pension funds, which have notoriously failed to protect their policyholders from the ravages of inflation do not want the stock, many ordinary people who have seen inflation destroy the real worth of their private savings must certainly do.

NOT YET SO RED IN TOOTH AND CLAW

President Mitterrand and the Socialist Party made it clear in the run-up to the elections that they intended to carry out some extensive nationalizations if they won. M. Mauroy's list, announced in his policy statement on Wednesday, is very close to what was promised. In addition, there are to be measures of social reform, changes in the court system, a new statute for radio and television, and a project for decentralizing the French administration, so long controlled from Paris.

After all these years of exclusion from power, the French left intends to take advantage of the majority it has now gained. At the same time it is anxious to reassure both the French and France's western allies that it is not going to extremes. So in his speech to the National Assembly M. Mauroy said that nationalization would not mean overturning the structures of the banks and industries concerned; and he gave an assurance that France remained faithful to the North Atlantic alliance.

The list of nationalizations is a formidable one, however, particularly in the industrial sector, where the eleven companies marked for nationalization dominate large areas of production. State ownership

of them will give the Government the possibility of exerting an extraordinary degree of control over the economy. A number of ministers on the right of the Socialist Party were not happy to go so far. So the question now will be how state control will be exercised. Close control could have a deadening effect which would prevent large sectors of French industry from adapting to changing conditions. A looser rein could mean that the situation was not so very different from what it is now. The French Government has always been able to lay down the main lines to be followed by finance and industry, and that largely explains the relative calm with which M. Mauroy's proposals have been received.

Tactically, it made very good sense for the government to press ahead with its nationalization programme immediately, rather than dragging things out. It was bound to be a controversial issue, and in some ways it is inconsistent with the policy of decentralization. But the promise was clearly set out in the election campaign, and to go ahead now means that the Communists — and leftists within the Socialist Party itself — will not be able to accuse the government of

reneging on its promises, or selling out to the right. This could well be important later on when, as is almost inevitable, the government begins to lose some of its present popularity, and may have difficulty in holding its supporters together.

The real test will be whether the government's overall economic policies succeed. These include, not just the nationalizations, but an attempt to pull France out of recession by expansionist policies. Jobs are to be created for the unemployed, now 1,800,000. This policy will be very different from those followed by M. Barre, the previous Prime Minister, and will be out of line with those in the other main western countries. It also runs the risk of increasing the rate of inflation in France, officially estimated to reach 14 per cent this year. But on this, too, the government intends to stick to the promises made before the elections, and a two-year plan is to be announced in December which will have the aim of reversing present trends. It is important that it should succeed because, with the majority it received in the elections last month, the Socialist Party will have only itself to blame if it fails.

NEW THINGS, OLD THINGS, UNDER THE SUN

The trouble with science is that it does not come cheap, as the UGC said to Salford University. There are no short cuts to scientific certainty, but the rewards are pure gold. If any English college had spent £340,000 merely to fly a plane powered by sunshine from France to England it would soon have had the entire University Grants Committee battering at the door. In fact this week's flight was a strictly commercial project, sponsored by Du Pont, and borne aloft on £60,000 worth of solar cells left over (by a minor over-provision) from a United States space project. Plane and pilot together weighed rather less than the Member of Parliament for Rochdale, so the prospect of any return on the investment in the shape of sunshine-powered package tourism is extremely remote. But the enterprise did make its point in the clearest possible way as its promoters claim: it proved beyond doubt that in the summer of 1981 the thunderclouds and the smoke from burning buildings parted long enough to let the sunshine through for a whole hour. It has been proved: future years cannot dispute it. It is a coincidence that the

flight should have been made in the same week as we reported the discovery of the remains of the house of a poet Propertius, who died in 15 BC. As well as literary relics and personal memorabilia (the poet's desk, his inkwell, his erasers still in order) the excavations have uncovered a unique file of early Greek and Roman newspapers, preserved in microfilm form. These include the original Argive accounts of the Fall of Troy ("Even the meanest of our troops conducted themselves impeccably"). The first rumours of the Rape of Europa as related by The News of the Peloponnese, and a speech of the Emperor Valentinian reproaching the parents and teachers of the Visigoth hordes.

But the most remarkable cutting in the present context is the following, from the *Minoan Courier*, which seems to prove that there is nothing new under the sun: "ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR MINOAN SCIENCE... A secretly developed flying machine, a unique addition to the might of the glorious wider-still-and-wider Minoan Empire, had its first test flight yesterday. It was devised by Werner von Daedalus, the ex-

Athenian, whose genius for military invention has already done so much to strengthen the glorious Empire. The device is based on the familiar principle of the solar cell ("heliokuttaros").

"Two machines soared from the citadel at sunrise yesterday, to the wonderment of helots and soldiers alike, though the military High Command was of course fully aware of the plan. One machine rose high in the sunshine and was soon lost to view in the western sky. The other, flown by the artificer's son, Stephen von Daedalus (who is said to have had a literary rather than a technical bent), flew lower, skirting the dazzling flanks of a cumulus cloud. Tragically, he flew out of the sun, lost height, and found a hero's grave in the sea. The First Hoplite of the Admiralty comments that the invention will in no way affect the naval supremacy of the empire. However, its unmistakable potential must make Crete's enemies tremble. As for the inventor himself, he is temporarily out of contact with base, and debriefing must wait until a detachment of our swift ships has brought him back to his due reward."

The old brigade

From the Rev George Winterburne
Sir, May I, as another of the old brigade, suggest that Mr H. S. Robinson (July 4) is mistaken about both the character and the intentions of the civil servants at Crawley. But what a splendid propaganda victory his letter is for Mr Francis Pym.
A few of the Paymaster General's staff at Crawley have

chosen to react against their employer's bad faith in relation to long-standing agreements, his intransigence in refusing to negotiate and, possibly, against such labels as "terrorist", in such a way as to make it more difficult to pay.
To continue payment at the last issued rate would have been relatively simple to achieve and this, so we are told, was what the staff intended.
Mr Pym has, however, chosen

to withhold payment altogether and, moreover, to refuse to accept any financial responsibility for his decision. His Government's attitude to its employees, both past and present, may not be laudable but it is consistent.

Yours faithfully,
GEO. WINTERBURN,
41 Park Road,
Congresbury,
Bristol.
July 4.

Pressure groups in the City

From Mr E. Lyall

The recent Burmah case and the Lloyd's Bill have both involved pressure groups, which have sought to influence matters privately and publicly. The exercise of power in this way should be tempered by a corresponding responsibility.

So far as the Burmah case is concerned, it is suspected that the public campaign by the action group prejudiced any chance (however remote) of a settlement with authorities, as well as involving Burmah and its executives in time and expense. It may also have blurred the main issue (which is not referred to in your report of Mr Justice Walton's judgement) that a lender deals with his security at his peril and that any sale of security should be made publicly and certainly not privately to the lender, possibly following a political decision. The irony is that had Burmah been put into receivership or liquidation — the likelihood is that the shareholders would have been better off. So far as the Lloyd's Bill is concerned, there is an overwhelming support for the bill but unfortunately, at the Albert Hall meeting, a succession of speakers were more concerned with setting up a group of non-working names. The indirect result has been to prejudice the bill and to give opportunity to many, less or more well informed about the workings of Lloyd's, to parade their "hobby horses".

Both these affairs (in which I have a personal interest as a shareholder and a name) illustrate the modern tendency to attack established authority. Is it too much to ask the groups concerned to retire gracefully from the field?

Yours faithfully,
ERIC LYALL,
Riders Grove,
Old Hall Green,
N. Ware,
Hertfordshire.

A strike casualty

From Miss Susan Bocking

Sir, Because of the air traffic controllers' strike on June 30, British Airways' flight to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, was heavily delayed in taking off. On board that plane was an incubator and a quantity of oxygen. This was for a six-week-old baby who had to travel to London on the returning trip. This baby was very ill with a congenital heart defect and could only live in an incubator with a high percentage of oxygen and could not survive outside it. The plane was her only chance of living. Because the plane landed in Dhahran late, it was late taking off, four hours and 10 minutes.

One and a half hours' flying time from London the baby's heart gave up its fight. For the rest of the journey she was kept alive by taking off the incubator and the staff at the hospital, the baby died.

If the plane had been able to take off on schedule the day before and land at Heathrow on schedule three hours earlier, one wonders if that baby would still be alive today.
If only people didn't feel they needed to strike.
Yours sincerely,
S. BOCKING,
Escort nurse to the baby,
Dhahran Mailbox 818,
Aramco,
Dhahran,
Saudi Arabia.
July 3.

CBI solutions

From Mr J. R. Walker

Sir, I seem to recall that if only direct taxation was cut at the higher levels there would be let loose upon our nation such an explosion of pent up enterprise as would startle the world. I seem to recall that if only the pound was at a realistic level we could compete on fair terms in the international market places. I now see that if only the unions would pitch their wage demands at half the cost of living then everything in the garden would be rosy.

This is nonsense! Our European competitors afford much higher real wages and far more comprehensive welfare benefits because their unit costs are lower because their labour productivity is so much higher. The Confederation of British Industry seems to be of the opinion that the United Kingdom should aim for a low wage low productivity economy as our way of reducing unit costs.

A high level of labour productivity is, with the greatest respect, one of the things management has to achieve, and becoming a little tired of the CBI explaining why government, the trade unions, dastardly orientals or social science graduates are responsible for their members' inability to efficiently run our manufacturing enterprises and motivate their workers.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. WALKER,
46 Princes Way,
Hutton,
Brentwood,
Essex.

Losing face

From Mrs A. Sutherland

Sir, Your correspondent (July 9) who is worrying about the use of "clockwise" in a digital world can calm down. The *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* defines "sunwise", 1865, as "in the direction of the apparent daily movement of the sun, i.e. (in the northern hemisphere) from left to right; with the sun".

If he wants to go into reverse he can use the even older "widdershins", 1545. I suppose he must not cross the equator but you can't have everything.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHER SUTHERLAND,
4 Pitt Street, W8.

Diagnosing causes of social unrest

From the President of the Liberal Party

Sir, The riots which are ravaging our cities attract much comment of the "let's settle down and get back to normal" variety. In its more draconian and simplified form the attitude becomes simply repressive: "stop the looting, root out the troublemakers and maintain law and order". Young people, particularly those with black complexions, are represented as a "problem" which must be solved.

These attitudes ignore the obvious truths that the riots, as well as the people who take part in them, are the product and, in a frighteningly apt way, the logical expression of the so-called "normal" society which is commended to us.

It is not time that we took account of the underlying social and political reality? Unemployment and racism are both deeply unattractive features of our "normal" society and contribute to the problems which beset us. Yet even today, in the 1980s, the gradual breakdown over the past decades of any general idea of the common good.

There is no longer general confidence that we are members of the same community, that we owe a duty to one another or that we have a common interest in shared success. Confrontation and extremism thrive, not just on the streets of Tooting, but at Westminster itself. Conciliation and cooperation wither on the bough. Neither locally nor locally, at work or at home, is the average young person given any sense of a community of which he or she is a valuable and contributing member.

The challenge to politicians is to make the imaginative leap from a political and social order which has failed, to a comprehensive new settlement based on partnership and community of interest. We need radical reform not repression.

Yours etc.,
RICHARD HOLME,
Liberal Party Organisation,
60 Chandos Place, WC2.
July 9.

From Mr J. R. V. Coutts

Sir, We are told by the press and by politicians that the basic cause of the violence in Liverpool, London and Bristol is, in the main, due to the heavy rate of unemployment. Yet the unemployment picture 50 years ago was infinitely worse and the violence and crime rate in general was at a much lower level. Surely it is time for us to take a more serious view of the effect that the media and, in particular, television, has in being a suggestive influence in this area.

So often when this question is raised, hands go up and the shout is "freedom of the press must be maintained at all costs". The cost at the moment is in fact injury and potential danger to the life, not only of the police but of many innocent citizens.

It would seem that there must now be a case for opening a debate to examine the correlation between the media's handling of numerous incidents of crime and the present and, indeed, dangerous level of violence.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. V. COUTTS,
Moatfield House,
Vicarage Lane,
Waresley,
N. Sandy,
Bedfordshire.
July 8.

From the Director of Christian Action

Sir, I read Ronald Butt's article (July 9) immediately after re-reading the Kerner report.

President Lyndon Johnson appointed Governor Otto Kerner to head the Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders on July 27, 1967, after what the President termed "a week such as no nation should live through: a time of violence and tragedy". The commission was charged with the task of being made up of representatives of moderate middle America, yet after surveys in 23 cities in which disorders had occurred during summer, 1967, the commission concluded that, while disorders were "racially motivated", they were not "inter-racial". Violence was not directed against white people but against "symbols".

Lead in disarmament

From Mr Lawrence Carter

Sir, David Wood's attack on Michael Foot's unilateralist stand (July 6) was not in the best tradition of your paper.

He apes the Americans in assuming the same sort of megalomaniac and aggressive attitudes on the part of the Russians as in fact dictate their own policy. The numerous attempts by the Russians to establish disarmament talks and to wind down confrontation in Europe are a matter of historical record. As for neutrality or impotence, Britain could not be neutral in the 1950s and she is already. We stand a good chance of total annihilation as the consequence of an American attack on the Soviet Union which by their own calculations, would leave the USA unharmed.

Has Mr Wood no pride? The fact that the Americans have weapons installed here to be used and manoeuvred solely as they think fit reduces us to colonial status.

Initiative by this country could be the beginning of a de-escalation of armaments and the hope of a nuclear-free Europe. That is the only future we have to look forward to.

Yours sincerely,
LAURENCE CARTER,
7 Wykeham Road,
Farnham,
Surrey.
July 6.

of white American society, authority and property" and represented a demand for fuller participation in society and in the material benefits enjoyed by most Americans.

The commission found "no evidence whatsoever of 'conspiracy' in any of the riots, but cited 12 types of grievance which were typical of the situation in the riot cities."

Listed in order of the intensity with which they were felt, these grievances were: 1, police practices; 2, unemployment and under-employment; 3, inadequate housing; 4, inadequate education; 5, poor recreation facilities and programmes; 6, ineffectiveness of the political structure and grievance mechanisms; 7, disrespectful white attitudes; 8, discriminatory administration of justice; 9, inequity of federal programmes; 10, inadequacy of municipal services; 11, discriminatory consumer and credit practices; 12, inadequate welfare programmes.

Obviously America is not Britain, and there are important differences between Bristol, Brixton and Liverpool in the 1980s and American cities in the 1960s. Yet it is clear from Ronald Butt's article that had he been in the United States in the 1960s he would have been arguing that Governor Kerner got it all wrong.

Yours sincerely,
ERIC JAMES,
43 Holywell Hill,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.
July 9.

From Mr Andrew Robinson

Sir, The high-minded tone of the President of the British Society for Social Responsibility in Science about the use of gas in Liverpool (July 8) is irritating and misconceived. One cannot help asking what his decision, when faced by such an appalling situation, would have been. The announcement of a serious inquiry into the root causes of the riot is absolutely necessary, but it is hardly going to stop violence and looting at 3 o'clock in the morning.

As to seeing a direct connexion between the "ideal of free, persistent inquiry" in science, and an understanding of social unrest in Liverpool, this must surely be the product of some very muddled thinking, which is exactly what a sensible inquiry into the riot has to avoid.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW ROBINSON,
The Macmillan Press, Ltd,
Houndmills,
Basingstoke,
Hampshire.
July 9.

From Professor P. N. Campbell

Sir, I read with interest the plan of Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, to spend £1,000m on a package aimed to provide a job for every teenager. As everyone knows the universities are suffering a cut in funds which in several cases will cause a crippling of the activity of a major institution. The cuts involve a small reduction in the number of home and EEC students and a very substantial reduction in overseas students.

It is not add that the Government should at one and the same time be knocking the morale and effectiveness of our universities and planning to spend money on the education and training of our youth?

In the international league our universities are cost-effective, organise a very democratic method of student selection and are a model for multi-racial organisations. The Government should direct its attentions to ensuring that our universities are retained as effective institutions.

For their part the universities should strive to be even more cost-effective and better equipped to train and educate our youth. This partnership between the Government and the universities would be a more positive approach to our troubles than the present one which seems certain to destroy the morale of those who are able and willing to help with the problem of youth unemployment.

Yours sincerely,
P. N. CAMPBELL,
1 Hillside Gardens,
Higbaze, N6.
July 8.

Israel's election

From Mr Stephen Shaw

Sir, The understanding shown in your leader (July 2) on the Israeli election is in stark contrast to the insensitivity of Christopher Walker's article "Picking up the bill from the rabbis". Your leader rightly states that "the religious parties do not insist that Israel be ruled by a fundamentalist Jewish law, only that Jewish tradition should be respected." Mr Walker is not noted for his pro-Israeli tendencies but I had not previously listed religious intolerance amongst his partialities.

He regards as "arcane and bizarre" the priorities of the religious parties, amongst which he lists legislation on post-mortems, pornography, the use of public transport on the Sabbath, and abortion. I would suggest that far from being outmoded many of these issues are matters of real concern for religious people of a wide variety of denominations. It may be a trifling matter to Mr Walker that a delivery of planes involved an encroachment on the Sabbath as a result of which parliamentary support was withdrawn. To many the Sabbath is a divine institution ranking rather higher in significance than the convenient date for delivery of planes. It is sad that Mr Walker is unable to grasp such a concept.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN SHAW,
1 Garden Court,
Temple, EC4.

Travelling Chelsea flower show

From the President of the Royal Town Planning Institute and others

Sir, Why, in Britain, with our unrivalled tradition in landscape design and gardening, have we created nothing in this century to match the urban parks of the last? Many cities in the Federal German Republic now boast two new parks created by their travelling Bundesgartenschau. This national event moves to a different city every second year. A design competition is held for a permanent park which also houses the national flower show; the cities give the land; the contractors build it and the costs are defrayed by charging entry for the first two years.

Everybody would gain if we adapted this example for Britain. Our cities would gain new parks, winning space for recreation from dereliction; many more of the garden-loving public could see our superb national flower show now confined to Chelsea; the horticultural industry would gain far more room for its exhibits and research in a national and international market over a longer period.

The Royal Horticultural Society's annual show has been so successful that it has now far outgrown its Chelsea site. Custom continues to keep it locked in there, but at the cost of locking out more and more members of the public and reducing the event to a squalid scramble. This great occasion should no longer be London's monopoly, but an opportunity to bring the nation and enterprise to our provincial cities.

The Department of the Environment has already commissioned feasibility studies for two new urban parks based on a national exhibition, at Liverpool and Stoke on Trent. We would now appeal to the Secretary of State, the Royal Horticultural Society and the horticultural industry to follow up this initiative with a programme to rotate our national flower show regularly throughout Britain's cities.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN COLLINS,
President, Royal Town Planning Institute,
HAT MOGGIDGE,
Immediate Past President, The Landscape Institute,
GRAEME SHANKLAND,
Planning Consultant,
Shankland Cox Partnership,
16 Bedford Square, WC1.
July 6.

Voice abroad

From Senhor J. M. Pinheiro Neto
Sir, As a commentator on the war during 1940 and early in 1941, speaking on the Brazilian programme of the BBC, I had occasion, on my return to Brazil and in the following years, to see and feel for myself the impact of the broadcasts in Portuguese on the Brazilian people.

Now, many years later, and as the President of the Anglo-Brazilian Cultural Society of São Paulo, with over 23,000 students, I can vouch for the importance of maintaining these Portuguese broadcasts which over the years have done so much to support and enhance relations between my country and Britain, and I would add my voice to those who urge the Government to reconsider the immense impact of this small economy.

Yours faithfully,
JOSE PINHEIRO NETO,
Pinheiro Neto and Cia,
10 Ironmonger Lane, EC2.
July 8.

From Mr R. Louzier
Sir, We hope that this historical link which unites our two countries, France and England, will not disappear.

We hear you loud and clear in Paris, and as we don't all understand English well enough to contribute to the English and Service, we prefer to hear in French.

Yours sincerely,
R. LOUZIER,
10 les Hauts de Villenné,
Villennes,
Seine, France, 78670.
July 1.

Topless in 'The Times'

From Mr J. M. Pullan

Sir, I was very surprised to read (July 6) that my old friend, Mr M. O. Carruthers, the ear, nose and throat surgeon, now retired, in listing the various ingredients which go to make the height of a political brow gives no credence to the contribution of the capacious frontal sinus — which is known to be filled with hot air and unfortunately gives resonance to the voice.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. PULLAN,
3, Upper Wimpole Street, W1
July 7.

From Sir Robin MacLellan

Sir, I started it, so may I top it out.

The receding hairline tells more of hair health than brain power; how ties are knotted reflects character; my forebears swung swords and shortened an invader or two. All this and more I acknowledge.

But still, daily, you offer us a gallery of sliced-off politicians. They resemble the fabulous Baron Munchausen, whose detachable skull-top allowed hot air to escape.

Sir, I have been unjust. I accept that you portray our parliamentarians not as we imagine them, but as they really are. If topless they truly be, then topless let them remain.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN MACLELLAN,
11 Beechwood Court,
Bearsden,
Glasgow,
July 8.

Racing

Aga Khan should fill his book before Shergar's next outing

By Michael Seely

The response to the Aga Khan's offer of shares in Shergar has been overwhelming. The Aga Khan is now in Saudi Arabia, but Ghislain Drion, his Irish representative, said yesterday: "This place is boiling—it is like a mad house. The telephone has never stopped ringing all day. Reactions have been extremely favourable and offers have been pouring in from England, Ireland, France and the United States."

There is little doubt that the Aga Khan's terms are being judged by international standards, particularly the chance to pay over a three and a half year period; that purchasers will receive a bonus nomination every four years is also attractive. To put matters in perspective, a share in Lyphard was sold in the United States last year for \$900,000 (pounds £450,000) at current rates of exchange) against the £250,000 for Shergar.

Professionals at York yesterday were also unanimous in their opinion that the Aga Khan would have no difficulty in filling his book. A leading trainer said he had advised his chief owner-breeder to act as quickly as possible, and that there is in the British Bloodstock Agency said that their London office had been inundated with inquiries from their chief patrons.

Robert Sangster has already offered over the present asking price for Shergar, but there can be little doubt that the Aga Khan's operation will reach a successful conclusion before Shergar next appears in the King George VI

and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot in a fortnight's time.

At York yesterday, Mr Sangster's good week continued when Terry Lucas forced Walter Osborne's head in front in the final strides of the Ebor Handicap. This was a good performance under top weight and Michael Easterby said that the four-year-old would now be aimed at the Stewards Cup at Goodwood. Mr Sangster had two further winners at Ayr, where Indigne and Auction Bridge were successful. The victories of Sage King and Atlantic Traveller completed a four-furlong for Bill Watts, the Richmond trainer on the Scottish race.

On the whole, backers had a good afternoon at York, but Tom Jones's two-year-old Mubheh was an expensive failure while falling to behind the odds of 15-8 in the Philip Cornes Nickel Alloy Quaffier. The comfortable winner of this race was Gavin Pritchard-Cord's Walter Woods, who was ridden by George Duffield. Winner of the next target is the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood.

Lester Piggott had only a solitary success when riding Reinde to a comfortable victory for Ted Carter in the Marygate Handicap. This was a good performance under top weight and Michael Easterby said that the four-year-old would now be aimed at the Stewards Cup at Goodwood.

This afternoon's feature at York is the John Smith's Magnet Cup, a one mile, two and a half furlong handicap that is always one of the toughest races of its type to win. Bruce Bobbe, who has already been successful twice with Take



Shergar: an attractive proposition offered on generous terms by the Aga Khan.

a Reef and Jolly Good, saddles Grain Race and possibly Amyndas, provided that the going is not too firm. Geoff Baxter will ride Grain Race and Terry Lucas Amyndas. If Amyndas runs, it is impossible to overlook his claim, as he is a good class three-year-old with a racing weight to carry.

The supporting Harp Lager Handicap may fall to Secret Gill, who is several pounds better off at the weights with Amyndas for the Summer Stakes after a gallant second to Ferryhill Hall at Newcastle. Samu must be worth a chance against Enchantment and Primula Boy in the Pote Spring Trophy. At Chester, Another Sam looks the automatic choice for the Summer Stakes after a gallant second to Dawn Johnny in the Northumberland Plate at Newcastle.

Travel Blues, who is said to have been working well with Travel On, winner of the Cherry Hinton Stakes at Newmarket last Tuesday.

At Ayr, Magisterial, who finished third to Hard Fought in the Prince of Wales Stakes at Royal Ascot, has Bonol and Moystreth to overcome in the Ayr Stakes. He is said to have been sold for £150,000. The buyer in question was the former National Hunt jockey, Geoffrey Gibbs. He is said to have been sold for £150,000. The buyer in question was the former National Hunt jockey, Geoffrey Gibbs. He is said to have been sold for £150,000.

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York programme

[Television (ITV) 1.30, 2.0, 2.30 and 3.00 races]

1.30 JERVAUX STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £2,901: 6f)	2.00 JOLLY BURGLAR (A) (F. Carr, G. Tait, 8-11)	2.30 JOLLY BURGLAR (A) (F. Carr, G. Tait, 8-11)
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2.01 JOHN COURAGE STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £4,337: 6f)	2.30 HARP LAGER HANDICAP (£3,505: 1m)
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Stock markets

FT Index 524.6 up 5.6
FT Gilts 64.58 up 0.58

Sterling

\$1.925 up 160 points
Index 93.3 up 0.4

Dollar

DM 110.5 down 0.6
DM 2.4427 down 205 pts

Gold

\$418.00 up \$12

Money

3 mth sterling 13.7-13.8
3 mth Euro 18.1-18.2
6 mth Euro 18.1-17.7

Stockbrokers suspended for inquiry

By Philip Robinson

Stockbrokers Halliday Simpson was suspended from trading by the Stock Exchange yesterday pending the outcome of an investigation into the conduct of the business of the firm.

The suspension of an entire firm is a sanction rarely used by the Exchange and this is the first instance for more than five years. From 5 pm yesterday, the six-partner firm with six offices in this country, including one in the Channel Islands and one in the Isle of Man, was stopped from buying or selling.



Goodison: His council suspended brokers' trading.

The firm has been suspended under Rule 15(3) of the Stock Exchange Rules which empowers the council to suspend a firm if it fails to attend the council and provide such information as may be in their possession relative to any matter under investigation, including such accounts and information as to their firm's finances as the council may consider necessary.

The council also appoints an accountant to report any matters relating to a firm's accounts.

But the exchange was quick to point out that its action does not constitute a "hammering" when a member firm cannot pay its debts when they fall due.

An exchange spokesman said: "We cannot go into the details of the investigation. A decision to suspend is not taken lightly because it means that the firm in question loses money until it is lifted."

Mr John Norris, Halliday Simpson's administrative partner, was not available last night. A spokesman for the firm said: "Mr Norris has told me to say we do not have any comment to make at the moment."

The Stock Exchange confirmed earlier this week that Chairman Trust Managers Ltd., a unit trust group formed in 1976 and which now has eight funds and a total of £12m under management, requested an investigation into share dealings made on its behalf. It is understood that earlier this year Chairman carried out an internal investigation.

The need for the council, which is chaired by Mr Nicholas Goodison, to take such drastic action comes as yet another blow for the Exchange. Over the past 12 months, it has seen a fraud squad inquiry into the gilt dealings of Heddewick Securities, Grumbar, the firm's collapse just minutes before it, and Mr Goodison's own firm, Quilley Hilton Goodison, were due to merge, and the "hammering" of Norman Collins.

Merseyside newsprint plant to reopen

By Peter Hill and Nicholas Cole

A major Canadian company announced last night that it will reopen the former Bowmaker newsprint plant at Ellesmere Port on Merseyside.

The plant, which closed last November with the loss of 1,600 jobs, is to be reopened by Consolidated Bathurst, which intends to import Canadian-produced pulp for conversion into newsprint and expects to provide at least 450 jobs over the next two years.

The decision follows weeks of negotiations with Bowmaker and discussions with British Government Ministers.

Consolidated plans to invest about £3m (£2.7m) in the venture initially, much of it on equipment, but the final investment level is expected to be considerably higher.

The Department of Industry has been heavily involved in the discussions with the Canadian company, which will qualify for substantial Government assistance under the terms of the Industry Act, including regional development grant.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry, who has been involved in discussions with senior executives of the company, said last night that the reopening of the mill would boost employment in an area where it was badly needed.

The Canadian company's decision, he said, was warmly welcomed and he was delighted that Consolidated had accepted the offer of assistance.

Earlier offers of assistance to Bowmaker by former Industry Minister Lord Trevelyan after the company announced it was closing the plant, failed to bear fruit.

Bowmaker cited high costs, particularly energy, as the major reason for closing the plant. The plant accounted for 50 per cent of total United Kingdom newsprint capacity.

After the closure decision, a joint management and trade union delegation from the plant made representations to the Prime Minister last October.

The Reed group, Britain's only other newsprint manufacturer, cited similar reasons when it announced shortly afterwards that it was shutting its plant at Aylesford, Kent.

Earlier this month, Bowmaker set Consolidated a 10-day deadline, which would have expired on Sunday, for a decision. Consolidated is one of Canada's largest newsprint producers.

By manufacturing pulp in Canada, the company will benefit from the lower wood and energy costs there.

North American manufacturers are market leaders in Europe and set the price levels which other manufacturers—largely Nordic—have to follow.

Ad agencies weary of new titles

By David Hewson

London's media community gave a slightly weary welcome yesterday to the news that the capital is likely to have two evening newspapers by the end of this year.

With a new Sunday Express colour magazine and a fresh Sunday title in Scotland, on the streets, the advertising world also has to work out its attitude towards a colour magazine for the News of the World, the possibility of one with the Sunday Mirror, and the March 21, 1982, launch of Associated Newspapers' Sunday title.

Mr John Malloys, the Young and Rubicam agency's deputy media director, probably summed up the attitude of most agencies to a new London evening paper yesterday when he said: "Any proliferation of opportunities has got to be good. But on the other hand if we are going to get into another NOW situation where there is total corporate determination to succeed and then the thing goes under because the money isn't there, then no one benefits. But I hope I am proved wrong."

Lonrho, headed by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, has not said when and how it intends to start printing a new London evening paper on the presses of

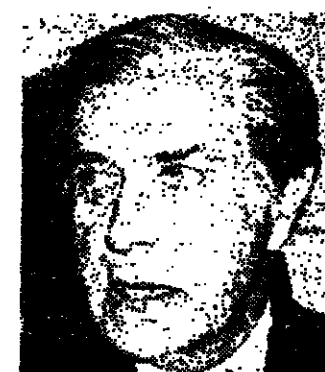
its latest acquisition, the Observer.

But most observers expect the company to launch its new title within six months. It will have an up-market style and be circulated only in central London, selling, to a large extent, at tube and railway stations to commuters. By stunning sales in outlying areas of the capital, Lonrho will avoid the crippling distribution costs that were a large factor in the merger of Associated's Evening News and Sunflower House's Evening Standard last October, and still affect the companies' joint product, the New Standard.

The New Standard has proved a somewhat unhappy marriage, but has settled down in recent months. A recent readership survey carried out by the paper claimed that half of persons questioned in street interviews thought it was an excellent or very good newspaper.

It seems clear that one of the most difficult tasks facing any Lonrho evening paper will be the establishment of an editorial policy sufficiently fresh to attract New Standard readers or commuters who now buy no evening paper.

Mr Rodney Harris, media director of another major United Kingdom advertising



Rowland: A second London evening newspaper.

I don't think there would be a market left."

Mr Richard Caisley, the former advertising director of the Evening News who is now managing director of the Free Weekender, the give-away publication distributed in the capital every Friday, estimated that the London evening market was worth £25m a year in classified and £20m in display when both the Evening Standard and News were being published, but had now shrunk.

"Whether a new evening paper would regenerate that would be questionable," Mr Caisley said. By concentrating circulation on central London, Lonrho would seem to rule out the capture of much lucrative classified advertising that the New Standard has failed to pick up, he added.

Free Weekender can expect to face a rival itself this autumn when Mr Richard Sharp, a former computer salesman, plans to launch the London Weekend Tribune, which he describes as a give-away press between Private Eye and the New Statesman. Mr Sharp claims to have raised the capital for his publication by advertising for backers in the Sunday Times business news section.

£17m deals set up UK's biggest investment management group

By Michael Prest

Britain's biggest investment management group, controlling funds of £4,000m, will be formed by Robert Fleming, the merchant bank and fund management group, taking a majority stake in Save and Prosper, the unit trust and investment manager.

Robert Fleming, which two years ago became a recognized bank, has bought two stakes in Save and Prosper of 21.6 per cent and 21.3 per cent from Atlantic Assets Trust and Baring Brothers respectively. It has paid about £17m.

Added to Robert Fleming's own 22.8 per cent holding this

gives it a dominant block of 65.7 per cent. Mr Joe Burnett, chairman of Robert Fleming, said the purchase would give the bank a major interest in retail financial services as well as its existing institutional investment and fund management.

The price of £27.50 a share values Save and Prosper at £407m. Unlike its main rival M & G, Save and Prosper is not quoted. Mr Ian Rushbrook, investment manager of Atlantic Assets, said the price had been arrived at by negotiation and that it put Save and Prosper on

a 4.4 per cent yield, very similar to M & G.

Robert Fleming will not keep its full stake but will reduce it to just over 50 per cent. The other 15 per cent or so will be placed with a variety of investment institutions. Atlantic will retain a 4.7 per cent holding and Baring 5 per cent.

Last year Save and Prosper made pre-tax profits of £3.8m, while Robert Fleming's disclosed profits were £8.1m. On an equity accounting basis Save and Prosper therefore added significantly to the bank's profits.

Thorn-EMI betters forecast

By Catherine Guna

Thorn-EMI pleased the stock market yesterday with better than expected figures in a difficult year for consumer electronics groups to March 31, 1981.

The company, whose chairman Sir Richard Cave said in a gloomy forecast at the half-way stage, announced pre-tax profits of £94.3m. This was well down from the previous year's £125.5m, which included just four months of EMI, but comfortably above the profit forecast in the £80-90m range. The shares gained 24p to 400p in response. The dividend is

maintained at 20.9p gross and is covered by current cost profits of £64m pre-tax. Group external sales were £2,229m against £1,621m.

Ironically, it was the formerly selling EMI operations that produced some of the results, while some of Thorn's traditional businesses let it down. Its lighting side lost £10.1m against profits of £10.6m a year before, while music, which it acquired with the EMI takeover, turned a profit of £20.4m from £20.0m. The loss in lighting's loss lies in provi-

sions against a large rationalization now underway which it could make small profits this year, according to Mr Harold Mourgue, group finance director. Music did particularly well in the USA, Australia and South Africa.

The mood at Thorn-EMI is more optimistic now, with its integration over, and rationalization programmes in trouble spots provided for out of 1981-82 profits. Markets at home remain tough, however, and improvements this year will largely be from reorganization.

£7m Berc stake for Hanson

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Hanson Trust, the industrial conglomerate headed by Sir James Hanson, yesterday paid £7m for 7.4 million shares in Bercor Group, the Ever Ready battery maker.

The shares were bought through stockbrokers Höre Gove from several large shareholders at 95p each, and, together with a further 2.45 million shares accumulated in recent months, bring Hanson's stake in Bercor to 14.92 per cent.

The overnight price had been 88p but Bercor's shares had risen strongly from 58p in the four preceding days and it is understood that a Stock Exchange inquiry has been requested. The Stock Exchange automatically examines unusual share price movements.

Hanson, whose £12m takeover bid for the engineering and clay products group G. H. Downing lapsed on Wednesday, said that it had no immediate intention of acquiring more than 14.99 per cent of the voting shares of Bercor, but would not disclose further plans. Hanson said it will not make a tender offer for Bercor.

Mr Martin Taylor, Hanson director, said his company had no plans to ask for a seat on the Bercor board.

Bercor shares closed 24p up at 92p yesterday while Hanson's shares eased 7p to 279p.

Dollar down on word that rates may fall

By Frances Williams

Growing speculation that short-term American interest rates are likely to fall soon depressed the dollar and boosted gold on world markets yesterday.

The United States currency drifted lower in trading for much of the day in Europe as Eurodollar deposit rates weakened on expectations that the United States money supply figures published late on Friday would show little change from last week. But it dipped sharply late in the day after the United States Federal Reserve Board added liquidity to the banking system when the closely watched Federal funds rate was already trading lower than on Thursday at around 19 1/2 per cent.

The dollar finished in London at 2.4427 Deutsche marks, the currency against which it is chiefly measured, a loss of 2.05 pence on the day. Its effective exchange rate, as calculated by the Bank of England, slipped 0.6 to 110.5 (average 1975=100), reflecting losses against most leading currencies.

Later United States official statistics and figures from private companies show a decline in consumer credit demands, and government borrowing. A fall in business spending is likely soon as well as all these factors point to lower interest rates.

President Reagan's tax bill is also encountering increasing problems in Congress and the prospects of large cuts by October look remote.

There is no sign, however, that the Reagan Administration is prepared to sanction any fundamental easing of tight money policies, which it regards as essential to its fight against inflation.

Gold rose \$12 to \$418 an ounce in quiet trading dominated by what dealers described as "bargain hunting" after the price fell below \$400 on Wednesday.

The pound stayed on the sidelines, strengthening against both the dollar and European currencies. It closed in London at £1.8935, up 160 cents from Thursday, while its effective exchange rate index improved 0.4 to 93.3 per cent of its average 1975 level.

This modest rebound does nothing to reverse sterling's rapid decline against the dollar which began last November when the pound peaked at £2.4540. Over the next eight months sterling has plunged by nearly 23 per cent in dollar terms, significantly worsening Britain's inflation prospects by putting up the costs of imported raw materials, over 40 per cent of which are invoiced in dollars.

□ The rise in United Kingdom money market rates was reflected in yesterday's weekly tender of Treasury bills. Bills were allotted at an average rate of discount of 12.7365 per cent compared with 11.9839 per cent the previous week. (The Bank of England also announced that it would be doubling the size of next Friday's issue to £200m. This move is designed to give the authorities additional flexibility in view of a forecast surplus of liquidity in money markets the following week.)

CITY GOLD MARKET DELAYED

The proposed London Gold Futures Market is unlikely to open on the planned date, September 7.

Its formation committee has decided that the London Metal Exchange, where it was intended to trade, is not open at the right times. Mr Keith Smith, chairman of the formation committee, consisting of members of the Metal Exchange and the London Gold Market, said the committee was considering several other possible market places.

Although it would have opened only about two months from now, the Gold Futures Market has not invited applications for membership or published contract details.

Taxmen tighten up on company cars

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Measures to meet the Government's commitment to tightening up on the fringe benefits enjoyed by business may have been implemented by the Inland Revenue. The measures, affecting company cars and petrol provided to senior employees who use company cars, were foreshadowed by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget statement in March.

The measures will embrace an estimated 250,000 people, who are liable to tax on car benefits. They will boost the existing tax liability beyond the present revenue of about £65m and increase by 20 per cent from next April the amount on which tax is payable on company cars.

The increase in the tax scales apply from next April. They follow similar increases introduced at the beginning of this financial year when the amount of mileage necessary to avoid the higher charge was more than doubled from 1,000 miles to 2,500 miles a year. The new scales are based on the age, market value, and engine capacity of cars.

To implement the new scales the Government is to introduce an amendment to the Finance Bill which will set out the detailed rules.

The scale will be graduated according to engine size and will be reduced by 50 per cent for cars used mainly for business and driven more than 18,000 miles a year.

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Speculation over further realignments in the United States' oil industry heightened yesterday when Chase Manhattan confirmed it was leading a \$5,500m Eurocredit for Texaco.

There have been persistent rumours linking Texaco with Cities Service and Conoco which earlier this week announced merger plans with Du Pont.

The loan to Texaco is the biggest ever commercial financing on the Euromarkets, easily exceeding the \$4,000m loan recently put together for Mexico's state oil company.

The loan is expected to be in the form of a two year revolving loan followed by a six year term loan.

Bonn set to support its steel industry

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 10

The West German government has started working on plans to support the country's steel industry in the face of competition for subsidised plants elsewhere in the EEC.

Dr Dieter Von Wurzen, the state secretary in the Bonn economics ministry, held a preliminary round of discussions with leaders of the steel industry and the IG Metall trade union in Bonn today with a view to working out a strategy by the end of the month.

The discussion reflects continuing German scepticism about the effectiveness of last month's EEC agreement to phase out state aids in the steel industry by the end of 1985 and restrict production for the next 12 months to achieve a sharp rise in prices.

On Wednesday evening, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, assured the personnel managers and works councils of the Hoesch and Krupp steel groups that Bonn and the state government of North Rhine-Westphalia would give the industry in the Ruhr protection on its flanks.

Provided that the companies themselves cooperate to achieve

a more rational pattern of production, Bonn will step up its regional aid to the steel-producing areas. It might also reduce the effective cost of German coking coal to the steel companies and provide funds normally earmarked for structural improvements in the economy.

Herr Schmidt is apparently unwilling to accept that the crisis in the steel industry should have negative effects on employment in the Social Democratic stronghold of the Ruhr. In the event of plant closures, the government will use regional aid to create alternative employment.

The West German government will reintroduce thorough border checks on imported steel to establish whether it is being sold at prices that represent unfair competition.

According to economics ministry officials, Bonn will if necessary approach the EEC Commission to impose border levies on subsidised EEC steel. But the German government is anxious to establish the exact facts before taking specific action for fear of provoking retaliatory measures from its EEC partners.

Launch of muesli bars expected to create £25m market

Cereal makers prepare for the crunch

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor



Michael Thomas of Quaker Oats: Launching £1m sales drive for nearly ten years, but last year Quaker came up with Harvest Crunch, a muesli which is coated in brown sugar and honey, and processed to make it more crunchy. Quaker now claims 25 per cent of the £25m muesli market against Alpen's 30 per cent, but Weetabix con-

leader, Quaker is number four. But in the muesli market, which was first developed from its health food background by Weetabix with its Alpen brand, Kellogg has not been too successful with its version, Country Store.

Alpen has been on the market

tests strongly that Quaker is doing that well.

Quaker has already been successful in getting its Harvest Crunch bars into the big multis in the London area, the key to sales volume. Neither Quaker nor Weetabix with its Natural Crunch Bar is aiming to move into the confectioner and newsgate outlets.

In both their sights are the nut and cereal bars have the advantage, unlike confectionery and some snacks, of being zero-rated for Value Added Tax.

At around 35p for a pack of six bars, in Quaker's case, they will compete closely on price with packs of chocolate covered wafers and similar biscuits.

Cereal bars first came from West coast America in the early 1970s and the market there is now worth around £100m a year, which basically gives the £25m calculation for Britain", Mr Thomas said.

Two of the big four cereal makers are putting their marketing muscle behind a new product line, essentially muesli-type mixtures in bar form, which is expected to create a new grocery sector worth at least £25m in annual sales within three years. It could be the same sort of marketing success as those two most recent examples of new products—the instant noodles in pots and instant custard.

That at any rate is the assessment of Mr Michael Thomas, manager of new product development at Quaker, the United Kingdom subsidiary of the Chicago-based Quaker Oats Inc. Test marketing of Quaker's version of the nut and cereal bars has gone so well that on Monday it is launching a £500,000 television promotion in the London area to back a sales drive there.

This is the equivalent of a national campaign of £1.6m because London's population represents 22 per cent of the United Kingdom market. In the Southern Television area an equivalent amount of promotion is being put into a rival bar from Weetabix, the number two in the cereals market in which Kellogg is market

leader, Quaker is number four. But in the muesli market, which was first developed from its health food background by Weetabix with its Alpen brand, Kellogg has not been too successful with its version, Country Store.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Equities stage modest rally

Equities, having fallen more than 20 points during the past fortnight, staged a modest rally at the end of the account yesterday, helped mostly by bear closing.

The latest OECD report on the United Kingdom economy painted a gloomy picture but this was discounted by many dealers who had plenty of interesting features to keep them occupied. Prominent was the Berc Group where brokers Hoare Covert bought a further 7.4 million shares at 94p for Hanson Trust, which earlier this week failed in its bid to buy GH Downing. Shares of Berc ended the day 24p higher at 92p but Hanson, now with 14.9 per cent of Berc, tumbled 7p to 275p. Meanwhile, the other big battery manufacturer, Chloride, where Hoare picked up 14 per cent for CRA earlier in the week, rose 1p to 32p in sympathy.

Despite a reduction in profits from £125m to £94m, full-year figures from Thorn EMI proved better than expected and the price closed 24p higher at 400p. But little, if any, benefit rubbed off on the rest of the electrical sector.

Harcourt opened the day 3.3p up at 10m the FT Index closed 5.6 better at 524.6. Gilt-edged news that the new index-linked stock had been exhausted. Jobbers reported strong demand as the follow-through pushed prices higher. By the close, longs were showing rises of up to £1 while at the shorter end the rises were restricted to £1.

The Government broker was able to supply more of the short Treasury 1985 11 per cent at its closing level of 59.1.

Among leading industrials, Pilkington Bros was 12p higher at 315p, following the sale of its Canadian interests to the Ford Motor Co. Imperial Group rose 3p to 63p after disappointing trading news and the resignation of chairman earlier in the week. BAT Industries recovered 5p to 351p.

Others to make headway included Glaxo 2p to 374p, Fisons 2p to 140p and Bowater 3p to 258p.

In electricals, newcomer MEMEC continued to make headway, rising a further 31p to 208p, making a premium of 60p over the original offer price. Elsewhere, GEC added 5p to 730p, Plessey 8p to 330p, Racal 4p to 415p and Ferranti 13p to 575p.

Westbrick Products jumped 20p to 80p in response to a dawn raid from CH Beazer, down 5p at 113p, which netted only 11.5 per cent of the shares instead of the planned 15 per cent. The two are now in bid talks.

Elsewhere, in builders Istock Johnson jumped 8p to 85p in sympathy. Atlantic Assets was another high-flyer, rising 18p to 269p after selling its 21.6 per cent stake in Save & Prosper for £8.5m to Robert Fleming. Letraset hardened 1p to 113p, still hoping for increased terms from Mills & Allen, and bid hopes lifted Montague L. Meyer 3p to 70p. Carrington Vivella improved 1p to 16p after the sale of its South African interests for £5m, but Wm Collins encountered profit taking, losing 8p to 230p.

Gartons lost 1p at 13p after announcing rights issue proposal. James H. Dennis celebrated a return to profits with a 1p rise at 25p, with Ashley Industrial up 3p at 52p after trading news. But Lennons Group fell 1p to 14p, despite profits up to forecast, while news of trading losses wiped 3p from Norfolk Capital Hotels at 31p with Highgate & Job holding steady at 38p.

Still reflecting recent trading

news, Sotheby's shed 15p to 460p. Sonic Sound 8p to 95p and Greenfield Leisure 3p to 30p. Rowton Hotels recovered 5p to 121p after its chairman's recent annual statement about trading conditions.

Shares of the Rank Organisation tumbled 8p to 164p yesterday after a critical reappraisal by brokers Scott, Gough, Hancock who described the company as over-valued. The group's interim figures are due out on Monday and are expected to show a downturn in profits from £53.5m to around £40m.

In foods, a chairman's statement added 2p to Associated British Foods at 157p with Associated Fisheries recovering from recent figures, up 3p to 63p. Bejam was also wanted, up 1p to 125p, after 13p, on bid speculation.

Engineers were a strong market with Gestetner up 4p at 84p, ahead of interim figures on Thursday. Lucas Industries rose 7p to 200p, Hawker Siddeley 4p to 322p, Smiths Industries 10p to 368p and Vickers 5p to 155p. Bid hopes proved a spur to Amalgamated Power, 8p dearer at 100p.

Ken Livingstone, the new leader of the GLC, was the darling of the property market yesterday after a report that the GLC was to ban all further office developments in the London area. Jobbers reported solid demand for shares, particularly those where the price stood at a discount to assets.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fia	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Cronite (I)	3.9(5.6)	0.1(0.15)	—	—	1.87(—)	—
D F Bevan (F)	12.8(14.9)	0.13(0.72)	1.9(9.7)	0.6(—)	1/10	0.85(1.7)
James Dennis (F)	4.5(5.1)	0.08(0.05)	3.6(0.36*)	1.2(—)	1/10	1.5(1.5)
Parade Textiles (F)	7.0(6.6)	0.2(0.47)	3.3(2.9)	1.2(—)	15/8	1.5(1.5)
Highgate and Job (F)	6.9(8.4)	0.23(0.15)	—	—	—	—
Northol Capital (I)	3.7(4.1)	0.2(0.1*)	—	—	—	—
Lennons Group (F)	69.8(81.9)	2.1(1.8)	—	—	28/6	2.4(2.23)
Beham Mfg Grp (I)	3.2(3.5)	0.08(0.14)	0.3(0.5)	0.3(0.6)	2/9	—
Warner Holidays (F)	12.4(10.8)	0.97(1.12)	8.78(9.2)	1.75(—)	—	2.25(2.25)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Loss.

Losses up at Norfolk Capital

By Our Financial Staff

Norfolk Capital Group, the hotels and restaurant concern headed by Sir Maxwell Joseph, has announced increased losses in the first half of the year.

With a drop in turnover of a tenth to £3.6m, pretax losses have gone up from £56,000 to £197,000 despite almost halved interest charges of £210,000 after a determined effort recently to clear the balance sheet of debt through large property sales.

Norfolk Capital has suffered from the general malaise in the hotels industry and the group says that the effects of the international recession continued with increased severity through the opening half. But the group has been engaged on a programme of upgrading existing hotels and creating restaurant facilities to maximise earnings and Sir Maxwell is confident the company will reap the benefits of the foundations now being laid.

Cronite pessimistic

The Cronite metals group has passed its interim dividend and there may be no final if business does not pick up in the second half.

On sales down from £5.62m to £3.86m the group turned in a pretax loss of £76,000 against last year's comparable £145,000.

Beazer makes dawn raid on Westbrick

By Margaret Pagano

A dawn raid to pick up 14.9 per cent of the Exeter brick maker Westbrick Products narrowly failed yesterday. But the suitor, C.H. Beazer, a Bath-based builder, immediately announced its aim to reach an agreed bid, valuing Westbrick at £32.1m.

Beazer's brokers, L. Messer, swept into the market at 9.30 am but managed to buy only 11.5 per cent of the shares at 75p each. The shares initially jumped 15p to 75p, and put on another 8p to 84p, before closing at 80p. Beazer's share price gave up 2p to 116p.

It was only minutes before an announcement was made to the Stock Exchange in the afternoon that the Westbrick board knew who the suitor was. Mr Shaun Dowling, Westbrick's managing director, said the news took them completely by surprise. They learnt about the raid from their brokers, Quilter, Hilton, Goodison at 9.31 am, he said.

Mr John Sutherland, chairman of Westbrick, was engaged in talks with the group's bankers, Charterhouse, and was unable to comment. But Mr Paul Doy, a Charterhouse director, said Westbrick would not be in a position to give its reaction to Beazer's intentions until early next week. He noted that the market responded with a price well above Beazer's offer.

Beazer, the West Country property developer, construction



Mr John Sutherland, chairman of Westbrick Products.

and building group, is now aiming for discussions with Westbrick to reach agreement on a recommended offer for the remaining share capital at 75p a share.

Mr Michael Whittles, of Messer, said Beazer was very interested in Westbrick's high-grade brick business which would fit well with Beazer's own house-building activities. Westbrick's loss-making concrete materials concern, he added, could be integrated with Beazer's concrete interests. Beazer had shown interest in Westbrick for some time, he said.

Briefly

Brabham Millar Group: Extremely difficult trading conditions accounted for the pretax loss of £85,700 compared with the previous year's profit of £143,300. Sales were lower at £8.2m. The board says export sales improved but not sufficiently to offset a drop in the domestic market, which fell further in the second half. There are no prospects for any upturn in demand this year.

Watsons: through its wholly owned subsidiary J Harvey Engineering, has agreed to acquire assets and ongoing business of Optical and Electrical Coatings. These businesses are thin film coating of optical glass elements and acrylic products. Optical and Electrical will continue under separate management. Consideration £400,000 cash.

Pilkington Brothers: The Canadian Foreign Investment Review Authority has now given its consent to the proposed £143,000 takeover of a 51 per cent interest in its Canadian subsidiary, Pilkington Glass Industries, Canada, to Ford Motor U.S.A.

James H. Dennis: Pretax profits in the year to March of £94,000 compared with £5,175 last year. Sales were up at £4.5m. The board states that since the end of the year steps have been taken to reduce operating costs. Further measures are being taken to improve liquidity.

D. F. Bevan Holdings: A pretax loss of £131,000 in the year to March compares with pretax profits last year of £222,000. Sales were £2m down at £2.9m. Interest charges took £348,000 against £231,000 and the loss per share is 1p against earnings last time of 1.7p. The first half dividend is 0.6p, making a total of 0.85 against 1.7p.

Anglo-Metropolitan Holdings: In the year to March pretax profits of £104,300 compared with losses of £166,600 last time. The dividend is passed.

Sound Diffusion: Pretax profits in the year to December 1980, of £455,000 compared with £379,000 last time. Sales were up at £5.9m against £5.1m. Tax charges took £86,000 and there was a £32,000 extraordinary debit. The final dividend is 1.2p against 1.05p.

Flanville Textiles: Pretax profits in the year to January are lower at £202,000 against £474,000 on sales up marginally to £7m. The first dividend is 1.2p. The second unchanged total of 1.5p net. The £74,000 extraordinary item represents goodwill on consolidation written off.

Potential of Ashton deposit confirmed

By Michael Prest

Test drilling of the Argyle diamond deposit in Western Australia indicates diamond-bearing material of more than 100m tonnes, the Ashton Joint Venture, operators of the deposit, said yesterday. The tests have confirmed that the field is one of the biggest in the world.

In their quarterly report the Ashton partners also say that surface bulk sampling from relatively lower grade northern and central parts of the kimberlite pipe produced 7.617 carats of kimberlite yielding 29,056 carats, or 3.8 carats per tonne. The biggest stone weighed 8.6 carats.

Kimberlite is the volcanically extruded material in which diamonds are found. It is usually found in pipe-shaped formations, although subsequent erosion can scatter diamonds over a large area. This has led to speculation that the Western Australian fields are even bigger than investigations have shown so far.

The Ashton Joint Venture is 56.3 per cent owned by CRA, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc, 38.2 per cent by the Ashton Mining Group (which is 50 per cent controlled by Malaysia Mining Corporation), and 5 per cent by Northern Mining.

The partners say that a market assessment of stones recovered from the pipe numbered AK-1 values only 10 per cent of the output as gemstones. Another 20 to 30 per cent are classified as near-gem, and the remainder are industrial grade or better.

So far a total of 22,000 carats has been valued, giving an average value of \$12 (US) a carat.

Neil & Spencer omits dividend after loss

By Our Financial Staff

Continuing losses at Neil & Spencer, the laundry, heat treatment and air-conditioning equipment group, pushed its shares down 1p to 32p yesterday, a new low for the year.

A £916,000 loss in the six months to May compared with pretax profits last time of £683,000. The interim dividend, has been passed, against a payment last year of 2p gross. Sales during the period slumped £3m to £14.6m.

The group, based in Surrey, first struck losses in the second half of last year of £264,000, which compared with pretax profits in 1979 of £174m, ending five years of rapid profit increases.

Mr Stephen Proctor, chairman, said that the group had attempted to contain costs last year but a further reduction in work orders had compounded already difficult trading.

He said most of the problems

Lennons meets forecast with record profits

Lennons, the supermarket and off-licence group, yesterday, proved half-time forecasts correct with record profits for the year to April.

Pretax profits were 13 per cent ahead at £2.13m on sales 9 per cent up at £89.89m. The final gross dividend is increased to 2.55p, making a total for the year of 3.4p against 3.15 last time. The shares, however, fell 1p to 54p.

At the interim stage Lennons reported pretax profits of £1.03m and said that the key to its performance was the doubling of profits from wines and spirits, offsetting the 5 per cent decline in food profits.

Mr Denis Lennons, chairman, says that the present year has started according to target. "I have no doubt that yet another good year is in prospect and, when we reap the benefits of our present expansion pro-



Mr Denis Lennons, chairman of Lennons Group

gramme, I can see a prosperous future ahead", he said yesterday.

But main items of overhead expenditure are increasing at

a faster rate than the retail price index, so the group is making strenuous efforts to control operating costs. Lennons operates about 400 supermarkets and 124 off-licence areas covering Greater Manchester, Worcester, Lancashire and the West Midlands. Two supermarkets were opened in the first half of the year and freeholds of the Carlisle and Harrogate stores were bought.

A breakdown shows that the food division reported £58.7m sales against £52.4m, and wines and spirits turned over £31.1m against £29.6m. Trading profits from food were £1.5m against £1.4m and wines made £699,000 compared with £642,000.

Interest charges were lower at £145,000 against £190,000. Depreciation took £287,000 against £589,000 and tax charges are £362,000.

Gartons seeks £307,000

By Our Financial Staff

For Gartons' shareholders, £307,000 the loss-making seed concern requested yesterday is for the development of the company's sole product, the seed potato.

The group, which has a deficit on reserves and has not paid a dividend for three years, is seeking the cash via a three-for-two rights issue at 11p, a penny over par value of the shares and a 3p discount on the share price before the announcement.

Seven years ago, Gartons, which started a century ago as a seed merchant, decided to concentrate on developing seed potatoes that would make first the UK National list and then the National Institute of Agri-

Warner Holidays slips below £1m

Warner Holidays, subject of a takeover bid in March from Grand Metropolitan, yesterday reported a downturn in pretax profits to £970,400 in the year to January compared with £1.12m last time.

Warner is paying an unchanged final gross dividend of 2.5p. This makes a total payment of 3.2p. Turnover during the period rose by £2m to £12.4m.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on terms of £10,000 and under 9% up to £50,000, 10% 9% over

TSW bid goes unconditional

Television South West yesterday announced that its £2.5m takeover bid for Westward Television has gone unconditional. TSW ousted Westward as the TV franchise holder for the South West of England six months ago and launched the bid in April.

But it was not recommended by the Westward directors, headed by Lord Harris of Greenwich, until May

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E	Actual	Taxed
76	39	39	Airprong Group	66	—	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5	—
52	21	21	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8	—
200	92	92	Bardon Hill	197	+1	9.7	5.1	9.6	11.7	—
104	88	88	Deborah Services	100	—	5.5	5.5	5.0	9.4	—
126	88	88	Frank Horrell	101	—	6.4	6.3	3.2	5.8	—
110	39	39	Frederick Parker	66	—	1.7	2.6	28.7	—	—
110	64	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—	—
113	59	59	Jackson Group	113	—	7.0	6.2	3.6	8.0	—
130	103	103	James Burrough	129	—	8.7	6.7	9.4	11.8	—
334	244	244	Robert Jenkins	374	—	31.3	10.0	—	—	—
59	50	50	Scrutons 'A'	59	+1	5.3	9.0	9.1	8.4	—
224	195	195	Torday Limited	195	—	15.1	7.7	7.5	12.9	—
23	8	8	Twinkl Ltd	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	58	58	Twinkl 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.2	—	—	—
56	35	35	Unilock Holdings	46	—	2.0	7.5	6.2	9.8	—
103	81	81	Walter Alexander	101	—	5.7	5.5	5.6	8.9	—
263	181	181	W. S. Yates	247	—	13.1	5.3	4.7	9.5	—

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Anglo-Transvaal in £5m deal

Anglo-Transvaal Industries of Johannesburg has acquired a 50 per cent shareholding in Gelsenor Textiles (a subsidiary of a wholly owned subsidiary of textile group Carrington Viella).

International

Carrington Viella will receive R9m (about £5m) for the acquisition by Anglo-Transvaal of its interest in Gelsenor. The total assets of Gelsenor at December 31 had a book value of R8.3m and the net profits after deducting all charges except taxation for the year to December 31 amounted to R4.9m. Carrington Viella will use the proceeds of this sale to reduce its borrowings in the UK. Gelsenor Textiles is a major

filament weaving operation in South Africa and has an exceptionally strong market position, particularly in linings and industrial fabrics.

Crown Zellerbach

Crown Zellerbach, the Forest products company, said in San Francisco yesterday that second-quarter net income dropped by almost a third to about \$20m (about £3.5m), or 70 cents a share, from \$29m, or \$1.03 a share, a year ago.

The most drastic drop was in timber and wood products operations. Mr. C. R. Dahl, chairman and chief executive, said, Operating earnings before taxes and unusual items were down about 10 per cent to about \$35m from \$39.6m.

Mr. Dahl said that second-quarter earnings in timber and wood products were down two-thirds from the year-earlier levels. Pulp and paper earnings were down a little but earnings in containers and packaging were up sharply.

Casio Computer

Casio Computer recorded an 11.4 per cent rise in consolidated aftertax profit to \$53.3m (about £12m) in the year to March 20, compared with last year's \$47.7m, the company said in Tokyo yesterday.

Total sales showed a 4.5 per cent rise to \$668.1m, compared with a 3.9 per cent rise to \$642.9m the previous year.

G J Coles expands

Store and supermarket group G. J. Coles said in Sydney yesterday that it will expand its retail liquor activities by buying a privately owned chain of 54 licensed stores.

Coles did not disclose the price it will pay for the Claude Fay Group of cellars, but said it will now have more than 80 liquor outlets bringing in sales of more than \$100m (about £50m) a year.

The company reported total sales in the year to last July of about \$2,700m.

Commodities

COPPER was steady. Afternoon: Cash wire bars, 310.50; 100 lb, 310.50; 250 lb, 310.50; 500 lb, 310.50; 1,000 lb, 310.50; 2,000 lb, 310.50; 3,000 lb, 310.50; 4,000 lb, 310.50; 5,000 lb, 310.50; 6,000 lb, 310.50; 7,000 lb, 310.50; 8,000 lb, 310.50; 9,000 lb, 310.50; 10,000 lb, 310.50; 11,000 lb, 310.50; 12,000 lb, 310.50; 13,000 lb, 310.50; 14,000 lb, 310.50; 15,000 lb, 310.50; 16,000 lb, 310.50; 17,000 lb, 310.50; 18,000 lb, 310.50; 19,000 lb, 310.50; 20,000 lb, 310.50; 21,000 lb, 310.50; 22,000 lb, 310.50; 23,000 lb, 310.50; 24,000 lb, 310.50; 25,000 lb, 310.50; 26,000 lb, 310.50; 27,000 lb, 310.50; 28,000 lb, 310.50; 29,000 lb, 310.50; 30,000 lb, 310.50; 31,000 lb, 310.50; 32,000 lb, 310.50; 33,000 lb, 310.50; 34,000 lb, 310.50; 35,000 lb, 310.50; 36,000 lb, 310.50; 37,000 lb, 310.50; 38,000 lb, 310.50; 39,000 lb, 310.50; 40,000 lb, 310.50; 41,000 lb, 310.50; 42,000 lb, 310.50; 43,000 lb, 310.50; 44,000 lb, 310.50; 45,000 lb, 310.50; 46,000 lb, 310.50; 47,000 lb, 310.50; 48,000 lb, 310.50; 49,000 lb, 310.50; 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Stock Exchange Prices

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PARLIAMENT July 10 1981

National community service

COMMONS

The Government would like a set of proposals on a possible voluntary national community service scheme which could be introduced in the next few years, Mr Peter Morrison, Under Secretary of State for Employment said.

Replied to Mr Michael Meacher (Oldham West, Lab) who had suggested that such a scheme must be voluntary. Mr Morrison said that it would cost more than £500m, if it ran to 800,000 places. Mr Meacher had earlier drawn attention to the scheme had attracted 60 signatures. The scheme was designed to extend the horizons of young people in a manner which promoted concern for the wider community, and to reduce the two-nations divide in society. The scheme would also ensure that many worthwhile tasks were undertaken which would not otherwise be done.

The scheme was not intended to be an answer to unemployment and would take in employed young people. Neither should it be seen as the thin end of the wedge for reintroduction of conscription. He stressed that the scheme was not intended as an answer either to the ugly riots which had scarred the face of the country, particularly those of the last week.

He had in mind a payment rate of about £30 a week for the scheme and rejected any suggestions about exploiting cheap labour. The scheme would be organized with the closest consultations of the trades union movement. Mr Morrison (City of Chester, C) said that it could be argued that in the light of the breakdown of law and order in some cities, the need for a national community service became greater. There could, however, be no excuse for what happened in the riots.

The Government would like a set of proposals which it could examine closely and decide upon. The Government was opposed to a compulsory scheme although anyone had to ask whether those who would gain the most from such a scheme might slip through the net if it was voluntary. It would seem that there was enough scope, enough positions,

for such a national scheme of community service. The estimated cost of £500m for a scheme of 800,000 places compared with the cost of £300m for the youth opportunity scheme of 450,000 places. The estimate did not take account of any residential costs on top of the cost of the programme itself.

It would need many supervisors — perhaps as many as 80,000 — for the scheme to be effective and they would need to be of high quality. It would be a great mistake to



Meacher: Scheme must be voluntary

abandon the present successful programmes, particularly the youth opportunities programme, only to put in their place something which was not thought out at present.

Higher fines for planning offences

The Home Secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, is to urge the Government to increase the maximum fine for planning control and listed buildings law or erected by individuals.

Mr Whitelaw said that the Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Peter Morrison, was replying to a letter from the Home Secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, on the subject of planning enforcement more effective.

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He said there had been discussion about index-linking of fines and the pace with inflation. There was power to do this in section

61 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1977.

But these provisions need not necessarily be the last word on fines. There must be an occasion to look at the deterrent value of fines, particularly in regard to offenders who do not seem to be deterred by them.

The amendments were agreed to by the House of Commons.

Orange badge system being abused

Further regulations are to be introduced to reduce the abuse of the orange badge which gives the disabled parking concessions. Mr Henry Bost, Minister of State for Social Security, said.

The House was discussing Lords amendments to the Disabled Persons (Mobility Aids) Bill while the needs of the disabled to be considered by highway authorities and planning authorities when they are involved respectively in street works or planning applications. The Bill will also disallow drivers.

Mr Bost said the new regulations would be introduced by the Department of Transport. They would be aimed at trying to win back respect for the orange badge.

The regulations would cover the circumstances in which the badge could be issued. Guidance would be given to local authorities.

There would be a closer definition of the categories of people entitled to display an orange badge on their cars.

Mr Bost said that the regulations might be possible to seek harmonization of these regulations within the EEC. This would help disabled drivers travelling in Europe.

An amendment bringing in a maximum fine of £200 for a conviction for wrongful use of a disabled person's badge, was agreed to.

Mr David Wigley (Caernarfon, Pl Cymru), sponsor of the Bill, said that the orange badge introduced 10 years ago, had been of considerable use to the disabled but unfortunately some people in an anti-social way abused the system by using them improperly.

They were, he said, using the badge for their own purposes, or who were using it to gain an advantage in parking.

This had caused considerable difficulties for the authorities and there had been a backlash by police and traffic wardens because of the way the orange badge had been misused.

One of the results was that pressure had been put on social services departments and there were probably some people who had not been issued with badges because of this pressure not to issue too many.

Remaining Lords amendments were agreed to.

Lords amendments to the Incentives (Control) Bill and the Licensing (Amendment) Bill were agreed to.

The Licensing (Amendment) Bill was passed by the House of Commons.

The House was discussing Lords amendments to the Licensing Act 1964 in relation to the revocation of special hours certificates.

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Interim aid for fishing

EUROPE

Enough information was now available about the needs of EEC fishermen and the regions where the aid was being applied to operate a long-term and more comprehensive programme, Miss Joyce Quin said in the European Parliament when she presented a report from the Agriculture Committee on interim measures for restructuring the fishing industry.

Miss Quin (South Tyneside and Wear, Soc) said more money needed to be made available. They welcomed this year's increase, but it was still insufficient.

The committee had reservations about the criteria by which this aid was administered. The proposed interim measures, while useful in the short-term, had created distortions between countries. These were no longer acceptable since these interim measures had to be applied for the fourth successive year without other complementary structural measures.

Mr James Provan (North East Scotland, for the European Democratic Group, agreed that for too long they had got a long-term structural policy for the industry. How could fishermen plan for the future when they faced yet another six-month interim measure?

Mr Francisco Xavier Ortoli, Vice President of the EEC Commission, said the aim was to provide continuity in the granting of community aid to those who needed it most while waiting for the Council to agree a new policy. They needed to improve the industry's employment level, working conditions, and so on.

The Report was adopted.

The smuggling of livestock and food involving £10m of EEC money was now under the control of IRA terrorists and their sympathizers, Mr John David Taylor (Northern Ireland, ED) said during a debate on an agricultural report.

He said it was a scandal involving the fraudulent abuse of Community money to finance terrorism, sheep, and barley was smuggled between Northern Ireland and the Republic.

Pension delays criticized

LORDS

Industrial action by civil servants resulting in the hold-up of pension payments was criticized by Lord Somers, Lord President of the Council, during questions in the House of Lords.

Lord Somers said that the delay in pension payments was a serious problem. He said that the Government should take action to ensure that pension payments were made on time.

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Law Report Court of Appeal

Gifts to agents are taxable supplies

GUS Merchandise Corporation Ltd v Customs and Excise Commissioners. Before Lord Justice Ackner, Lord Justice Donaldson, and Lord Justice Ackner.

[Judgment delivered July 9]

Goods supplied by a retail mail order company as an inducement to agents were taxable supplies and not free gifts and were liable to value-added tax assessed on their open market value under section 10(3) of the Finance Act, 1972.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by GUS Merchandise Corporation Ltd, a subsidiary of the Great Universal Store Group and the nominated representative of a VAT sub-division of the group which included the retail mail order company BMOG (Woolf (The Times, March 26, 1980, [1980] 1 WLR 1508) dismissing GUS's appeal from the Manchester VAT Tribunal. The tribunal had dismissed an appeal by GUS against two assessments to tax on the open market value in respect of the inducements.

Mr Stewart Bates, QC, and Mr Reginald Nock for GUS; Mr

Andrew Collins for the commissioners.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER, giving the judgment of the court, said that BMOG had more than one million agents acting in connection with its business.

When an application form for agency together with a first order (which had to be for a minimum amount currently £10) was completed and received, the contents of the application form and the nature of the first order were evaluated.

The company reserved the right to refuse any application if it was not satisfied with the quality of the agent's work.

Sometimes stock of the particular gift offered ran out and the agent was then allowed to choose from the current range of free gifts available, which were all worth less than £10.

The first question was whether the free gifts were gifts of goods to which paragraph 6 of Schedule 3 to the Finance Act, 1972, applied, so that the value of the supply was to be treated as nil with the result that no VAT was chargeable.

The tribunal found that the supply of the inducements was a taxable supply made pursuant to an enforceable contract and that they should not be treated as gifts within paragraph 6. The judge accepted that decision.

Their Lordships agreed with the view expressed by the tribunal, and the judge's decision on this point would be upheld.

Mr Bates, on behalf of GUS had further contended that GUS had been exempted from paying VAT on those goods by virtue of section 30(3) of the Act of 1972 and the Value Added Tax (Supplies by Retailers) Regulations, 1972.

A number of notices had been issued pursuant to the regulations and the relevant schemes were Scheme 4 of Customs Notice 707 and Scheme H of Customs Notice 727. The purpose of the special schemes were to enable retailers to calculate output tax without recording every sale separately.

The scheme which GUS was permitted to operate enabled it to calculate the tax on a proportion of the gross takings. The issue

before the tribunal and the judge was whether the giving of the inducements to prospective and existing agents was a supply of goods within the terms of the special schemes for retailers, or whether such supplies should be kept apart from the special schemes.

In the former event GUS would be entitled to claim back the VAT paid to its suppliers for goods (input tax) and yet make no payment of VAT to the commissioners, but the alternative view prevailed GUS would have to keep a separate account in respect of those goods and pay VAT on the open market value having deducted the input tax. It was common ground that the supply of inducements to the agents were not sales.

Their Lordships agreed with the judge that the clear implication to be drawn from the notices was that they were intended to deal with sales to customers and were not designed or intended to deal with taxable supplies in special kinds of transactions which did not involve sales, unless they were specifically referred to in the notices.

Accordingly, the appeal would be dismissed with costs. Leave to appeal was refused.

Solicitors: Palmer & Co, Solicitors, Customs and Excise.

Council held liable over nuisance by gypsies

Page Motors Ltd v Epsom and Ewell Borough Council. Before Lord Justice Ackner, Lord Justice Fox and Sir David Cairns. [Judgment delivered July 9].

The Court of Appeal held that a borough council which took five years to move a group of gypsies from a council-owned site where the gypsies were causing a nuisance to a company occupying adjoining premises was liable in nuisance to the company.

In late 1973 the company, Page Motors Ltd, took up occupation of premises in the Epsom Industrial Estate, Epsom, under a lease from the Epsom and Ewell Borough Council.

Shortly afterwards gypsies began encamping unlawfully on to land on the estate adjoining the company's premises. The company complained that the gypsies were causing a nuisance, obstructing access roads, damaging company property and interfering in the open, and that their business was suffering as a result.

The council obtained orders for possession against the gypsies in 1974 and 1976, but the orders were not enforced. In 1977 the company began proceedings against the council. In August 1978 the gypsies moved into alternative sites provided by the council.

Mr Justice Balcombe held (The Times, January 30, 1980, 78 LGR 385) that the council had adopted and continued the nuisance constituted by the gypsies' activities, that 12 months would have been a reasonable time within which to abate the nuisance, and accordingly that the council were liable for damages sustained by the company as from January 1, 1979.

The Court of Appeal dismissed both the council's appeal and the company's cross-appeal, claiming that the council was not liable as assessed as from March 1, 1974.

Mr Konrad Schiemann, QC, and Mr Nicholas Huxford for the council; Mr T. L. G. Cullen, QC, and Mr David Williamson for the company.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the council were liable under the principle of *Sedleigh-Denfield v O'Callaghan* (1940) AC 880.

Subject to any statutory exception, a local authority was in no different position from any other landowner in relation to the duty to abate nuisances.

In determining what was a reasonable time to abate the nuisance, the court had to take account of all the circumstances, and was not confined, as Mr Cullen submitted on the basis of *Goldman v Hargrave* (1967) 1 AC 645 and *Leakey v National Trust* (1980) QB 485, to the physical and financial resources of the council.

The judge had rightly considered wider factors such as the likelihood of a similar problem arising elsewhere if the gypsies were not removed, pressure being put on the council to engage in a democratic process of dialogue. The period of one year allowed by the judge was a reasonable one.

LORD JUSTICE FOX, concurring, said that the purpose of the *Sedleigh-Denfield* principle was to ensure that a nuisance caused by an occupier was not treated as the nuisance of the defendant's property, and a nuisance caused by the activities of the trespasser on the land.

Sr David Cairns delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Sharpe, Pritchard & Co, Bertram Shaw & Co, Epsom.

Taking company car home not private use

Gilbert (Inspector of Taxes) v Hemley. Before Mr Justice Vinelott. [Judgment delivered July 9].

A car made available to a "higher-paid employee" by his employer on a determination that he would drive it home at night but would not use it for domestic purposes, was not to be deemed to be his private use and a cash equivalent of the benefit of that car was not to be treated as arising from the employment by virtue of section 64 (1) of the Finance Act, 1976.

His Lordship so held in dismissing an appeal by the Crown from a determination of the General Commissioners that £235 in respect of the car made available to the taxpayer, Mr Philip Hemley, should not be included in an assessment to Schedule E income tax for 1977-78. There was no dispute that the taxpayer was earning more than £5,000 in the year in question.

Section 64(1) of the Finance Act, 1976 provides: "Where in any year in the case of a person employed in director's or higher-paid employment, a car is made available to himself or to others being members of his family or household, and (a) it is so made available by reason of his employment and (b) it is not available for his or their private use, there is to be treated as emoluments of the employment, and accordingly Schedule E, an amount equal to whatever is the cash equivalent of that benefit in that year."

By section 72(6) (a): "A car made available in any year to an employee is deemed to be available in that year for his private use unless the terms on which the car is made available prohibits such use and no such use is made of the car in that year."

Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr Philip Hemley, the taxpayer, in person.

MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said that the taxpayer was a director of a plant hire company and his duties were to maintain the company's engineering plant in Yorkshire and at sites in Scotland. He was a married man living with his wife and two children.

During 1977-78 he had the use of an old Opel Rekord owned by the company. He was required to take it home each night because of the risk of vandalism if it was left in the company's yard. The company was not to be used for domestic purposes, understanding that he was forbidden by his employer from so doing and preferring to use his own vehicle.

He did not use the Opel for domestic purposes, understanding that he was forbidden by his employer from so doing and preferring to use his own vehicle.

That was the correct test and the commissioners could not properly conclude that the private use was made of the company car by the taxpayer. The daily travel, it was said, from home to work constituted private use within the meaning of section 72(6)(a).

On a number of occasions the courts had had to consider whether the private use of a taxpayer's home and his place of work was carried out in the performance of his duties. The taxpayer submitted that the commissioners had not properly considered the private use of the car in the performance of his duties.

The taxpayer's submission was that the car was used for private use and was not to be treated as arising from the employment by virtue of section 64 (1) of the Finance Act, 1976.

His Lordship said that the first point taken by Mr Hemley was that only the secretary of state was entitled to rely, in support of a petition, on the findings in the report of the inspectors.

The leading modern authority on such use is the decision of Mr Justice Pennycuik in *In re Travel*

Chancery Division

Petitioners may cite inspectors' report

In re St Piran Ltd.

Mr Justice Dillon, held that there was no valid reason why the report of inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry should not be used to support a contributory's petition to wind up the company.

A motion was issued on June 24, 1981 by St Piran seeking to have a petition for its compulsory winding up presented by Remy Nominees Ltd dismissed on the ground that it was embarrassing and an abuse of the process of the court.

The motion was supported by Gasco Investments (Northern Ireland) P.V. the principal shareholder in St Piran.

St Piran was solvent and there would be a surplus for the contributories in a winding up. The petition alleged that it was just and equitable that St Piran should be compulsorily wound up.

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